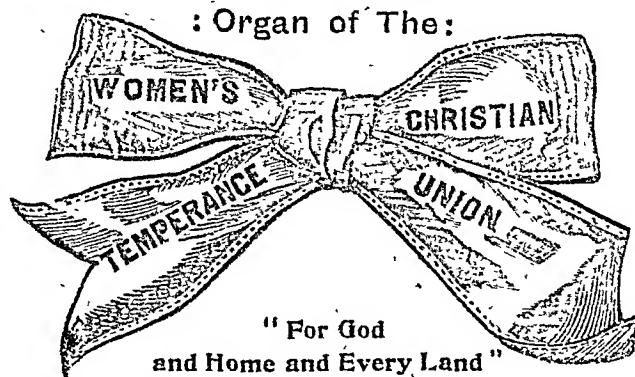


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The Indian Temperance News and White Ribbon

: Organ of The:



Vol. XX.

MARCH 1866.

No. 3

Life's Mirror.

There are loyal hearts, there are spirits brave,

There are souls that are pure and true;

Then give to the world the best you have,

And the best will come back to you.

Give love, and love to ; our life will flow,

A strength in your utmost need.

Have faith, and a score of hearts will show

Their faith in your word and deed.

Give truth, and your gift will be found in kind,

And honor will honor mee' ;

And a smile that is sweet will surely find,

A smile that is just as sweet.

For life is the mirror of king and slave ;

'Tis just what we are and do ;

Then give to the world the best you have,

And the best will come back to you.

MADELINE S. BRIDGES.

Editorial Staff.

Editor-in-Chief—Mrs. W. L. Ferguson, Bishop
ville, Vepery, Madras.
Near and Far—Rev. W. L. Ferguson, Bishopville,
Vepery, Madras.
Young People's Branch—Mrs. S. W. Clement, 4,
Battery Lane, Delhi.
Mail Bag—Miss A. B. Day, 84, Elliot Road,
Calcutta.
Contributed Articles—Miss Ethel Ward, Darjeeling,
Motibagh, Berar.

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The Indian Temperance News and White Ribbon

Vol. XXI

NOVEMBER, 1927

No. 10

The World Temperance Outlook

By Rev. J. F. Edwards

Missionaries and Total Abstinence.

The Anglo-Indian Temperance Association, in its last annual report says "it welcomes the assistance of all religious and social workers, whatever their creed or denomination," and that it "has always been fortunate in securing the co-operation of many missionaries working in India, some of whom are to-day amongst the foremost advocates of Total Abstinence and Prohibition. "It appears, however," continues the report, "that there are still individual representatives of certain missionary societies who have not yet felt it their duty to accept this position. Your Committee have thought it right to suggest to the proper authorities that the time has come when all newly appointed missionaries (especially those to be stationed in India) might reasonably be required to abstain from intoxicants. As a result of our inquiries on this subject, we are glad to be informed by the leading British missionary societies that the great majority of their agents are, in fact, total abstainers. No definite rule is laid down, but the general observance of the principle is in most cases, taken for granted. The American organizations have given emphatic assurances to the same effect. As one of them writes:—All our missionaries are un-

questionably total abstainers, and, so far as we know, this would be true of the missionaries of all other missionary boards in the United States." We would like to add that it is our own emphatic opinion that India does not want as missionaries, either to Hindus or to Muslims, anyone who is not a total abstainer.

The Temperance Reformer's Pattern.

An English lady writes as follows in one of the monthly magazines:—

"I presume all of us are trying to be the best we can be: trying to use to the best advantage what faculties and talents we may possess. We know we can only do that by taking Jesus Christ as our example, and doing what He would have us do. If Jesus came to earth in the flesh to-day, and saw the terrible destruction caused by the Drink Evil, what would He do? Would He be content to stand by and watch the *physical destruction*—the lives of men and women absolutely wrecked, and little children weak, frail specimens of humanity instead of strong, healthy ones? Would He stand still and watch the *mental destruction*—the God-given faculties and talents of men and women gradually destroyed, and, as a result, children stunted in mental as well as physical growth, and so given no chance of making good

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when they grow up? Would He be content to stand by and watch the moral degradation caused by the Drink Evil—the lives of men and women shamed, and therefore innocent little children deprived of the privilege of living in the true sense of the word? Of course He wouldn't; and if we are taking Him as our example, we mustn't."

Why Soup-Kitchens are Needed.

A British publican was asked by a church-worker for a subscription towards the up-keep of a soup-kitchen in that town. The publican sneeringly remarked, 'I'm surprised that you should be asking me for money when you are so often running down the public-house.' To which the church-worker replied, 'If you come round to the soup-kitchen any day at 12 noon, you will see that the children we are feeding are the children of your customers.'

The King's Cup Prize-Winner a Total Abstainer.

On July 16, 1927, the King's Prize at Bisley was won by Dr. C. H. Vernon, of Boscombe, Bournemouth, who is a total abstainer. Dr. Vernon made the best score ever recorded by a King's Prizeman. On this the *London Daily News* of July 18 reported the following—: "A time honoured custom insists

that after the 'chairing' the hero of the day shall quaff a glass of champagne. A glass was presented. 'I am sorry,' said Dr. Vernon, 'but I am a teetotaler.' "Just to steady your nerves," somebody among the crowd pleaded. "I have no nerves," responded Dr. Vernon. "He was a Cambridge man, and a host of Cambridge undergraduates hoisted him back into the 'chair,' and toured the Bisley rifle Club. Wine or whisky was proffered him, but not a drop would the King's Cup Prize-winner touch."

Six months in Prison for a Drinking Baronet.

India has heard before of Judge Rowlatt who on June 18 this year sent a British Baronet to prison for six months for an unmentionable assault on a young lady. When passing sentence the Judge said to the Baronet:—"This shocking outrage was committed owing to drink. . . . Prison will be an inebriates' home for you. . . . Let me urge you when you come out to take the advice of your doctor and absolutely quit the drink."

Well Done the Irish Presbyterians!

On June 8 this year the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland, in session in Belfast, endorsed the following resolution on "Local Option for Northern Ireland."

"The General Assembly, in view of its oft-repeated declarations in favour of Local Option and its continuous advice to the people for a quarter of a century, stand by and support this much-needed reform, can now find no adequate reason for going back on this heretofore clearly-defined and well-considered policy, and expresses the hope that the granting of a measure of Local Option to the people of Northern Ireland during the life-time of the next Parliament may be found practicable."

The "First Glass."

The great Lauder Brunton said years ago, "The effect of alcohol is to paralyse the judgment, and that paralysis begins with the first glass."

Prof. Starling, describing the pleasure to be derived from a glass of beer (mark the scientific exactness)—“from a glass of beer”—says, “All these results may be ascribed to a paralysing action of the alcohol upon the higher centres of the brain—the first stage of the action of alcohol as a narcotic—the first thing to go being the crown of educational achievement.”

Motorists and Drinking

At the meeting of the British Medical Association on July 21, 1927, at Edinburgh the effects of alcoholic beverages were dealt with as regards their influence on motorists.

Dr. Godfrey Carter, of Sheffield University, in an address to the Forensic Medicine Section of the B.M.A., said, “Since it became part of my official duties to examine all persons arrested on the charge of being intoxicated whilst in charge of motor vehicles within the city boundaries of Sheffield, I have been surprised at the number of cases brought to my notice. If I may take our experience, and I think I can, as an average of conditions prevailing elsewhere, I can only affirm that there is throughout the country much undue indulgence by people in charge of cars. Safe motoring depends on a clear and alert mental outlook. The judgment must be poised, the nerve cool, and the brain in a condition to deal rapidly with immediate problems, and arrive at quick and accurate decisions. “This delicate nerve balance, poised as it is on the highest brain centre, is the very first function to become disordered by alcohol, and does so long before the gross incoordinations and other symptoms of intoxication develop. Once the latter are in evidence, a person so affected has been running for some time against danger signals which his brain has been too dulled to read.”

Does Alcohol Help a Failing Heart?

At this same meeting of the British Medical Association Professor John Hay, a great medical authority, stated:—“Like most other medical men of

my age, I was trained to prescribe alcohol freely at the first indication of cardiac weakness, and it was not for some years that, as a result of clinical observation, I began to question the value of this line of treatment. Whilst resident medical officer of a large infirmary, I made a careful attempt to determine whether pneumonia patients did better with or without alcohol. Notes were kept of 150 cases, and the results convinced me that alcohol given to fortify and strengthen the heart failed in its purpose, and diminished the patients’ chances of recovery. Of 47 patients treated without alcohol 14 died, a mortality of 20½ per cent.; of 103 treated with alcohol 47 died, a mortality of 45½ per cent.—difference of 10 per cent. Further experience has convinced me that alcohol is only of use to pneumonia patients under certain well-defined conditions, and that it is not only futile, but detrimental when administered in repeated doses to help a failing heart.”

Alcohol and Cancer.

In his recent lecture on cancer, Sir Berkeley Moynihan (*British Medical Journal*, January 29, 1927), speaking of the way cancer attacks diseased organs, said, “The majority of people, it may be said, commit suicide. If we consider the effect of alcohol, syphilis, tubercle; of the conditions which are set going by the rush for wealth.... the statement, though shocking appears to be true.” Thus does this great expert place alcohol in the very foreground of his picture of the causes which predispose towards the 50,000 deaths from cancer every year.

Some Effects of Alcohol.

The following quotation from the Government document, *Alcohol: Its Action on the Human Organism* (page 43, second edition), is surely sufficient evidence:—Without signs of intoxication in the full ordinary or in the legal sense of the term, the bearing and individual attitude of mind suffer temporary change as an effect of the drug (alcohol); and those in contact with the person so affected have for the time

THE INDIAN TEMPERANCE NEWS

being to deal with an altered individual, whose mind lacks temporarily its normal factor of judgment and conspicuous elements of its self-control." The Report continues:—"The directions which these alterations tend to take, commonly....are likely to be fraught with serious consequences for the due discharge of responsibilities in all walks of practical life." This is supported by Mr. Justice Salter who at Birmingham Assizes last February when passing sentence on a man indicted for murder, said, "Drink is the direct cause of half the crime in the country, and the indirect cause of much of the remainder." Mr. Justice Salter remarked, at the close of the trial to which we have referred, "Many of the crimes are committed within half-an-hour of the public-houses closing."

What about the Band of Hope?

We would like to know how many Bands of Hope there are in India. There ought to be one in every one of India's 750,000 villages. Why? Because of the argument in the following two verses of poetry:—

I took a piece of living clay,
And gently formed it day by day,
And moulded with my power and art
A young child's gifts—a yielding heart.
I came again when years were gone,
It was a man I looked upon.
He still that early impress wore,
And I could change that form no more.

The Rt. Hon. Philip Snowden, M.P. on the Band of Hope.

"As an old Band of Hope boy, I would like to send a few words of encouragement to the workers in this Movement. I sometimes find a disposition to regard the Band of Hope Movement as having outlived its usefulness. No idea could be more erroneous. So long as the Drink Evil remains, the necessity of teaching the young to avoid its temptations and dangers will be the most important and effective of all forms of Temperance work. Prevention is better than cure, and if we train up the children to look upon drink as a curse to be shunned, we shall save them from becoming victims to it in later life. It may be that with changing conditions new methods might with

advantage be introduced into Band of Hope work. It should be made attractive to the boys and girls, and while always keeping temperance to the front we might interest the members of the Bands of Hope in many other healthy and elevating activities. No Christian Church is doing its duty which has not an active Band of Hope in connection with its work. The hope of the future is in our boys and girls, and in training them in habits of sobriety and mutual helpfulness we are doing a most important work. I appeal to Christian workers to give their active support to the Band of Hope movement, and I hope to see its usefulness greatly extended."

Three Songs for the Band of Hope.

- (1) All united, firm and true,
The temp'rance path we will pursue;
And merrily we'll raise our song,
As steadily we march along.
.....
- (2) O temp'rance gives us peace and health,
Strong drink gives care and woe,
And temp'rance gives us joy and health,
Strong drink can ne'er bestow.
.....
- (3) How great is the pleasure, how sweet the
delight,
When true hearts and voices for temp'rance
unite;
How joyous the music, let glad voices ring;
Temp'rance, temp'rance, thy praises we'll
sing;
Sweet, sweet, O sweet is the song,
In harmony, sweet harmony, the strain
we'll prolong.

The Great Leper Doctor a Life Abstainer.

Speaking in Wesleys Chapel, in London, a few months ago, Sir Leonard Rogers, C.I.E., M.D., said he was dining in 1893 at Rawal Pindi with 18 R.A.M.C. officers, who asked him to drink, but he refused. They said he would be dead in a year if he did not take alcohol, but he wrote them long after saying he was sorry to disappoint them, for he was still alive, and, added he to the audience, there was no need for its use in the tropics, and it was a disgrace to Christianity for this country to supply it to the people. Some startling facts on medical work followed. In Africa the medical mission-

aries and nurses¹ were one to every 300,000; China one to 500,000; India one to 600,000.

Two Challenges and Two Questions

(1) In 1915 Mr. Lloyd George declared: "Drink is doing more damage in the war than all the German submarines put together."

(2) In 1919 the same statesman affirmed: "The Christian Churches in this land, when they are united, are irresistible."

(3) Our questions are these: When are all sections of the Christian Church in India, Indian and non-Indian leaders and members alike, going to unite in terminating drink's damage in India? How can it be done? By total abstinence on the part of each individual Christian, and Prohibition by the state, and the Spirit of Christ in control of both?

The following two paragraphs appeared recently in our contemporary *The Times of India*.

In Vino Veritas?

It must be admitted that much less alcohol is drunk now than in pre-war times. On the other hand there is unfortunately a certain set very numerous which is not happy unless it downs quite a ridiculous number of these short drinks per diem. Unfortunately also this set contains a quite appreciable number of women and young women at that. "When the wine's in, the wit's out"—goes the saying. Good manners also disappear. It is against the lack of good manners resulting from an over indulgence in short drinks, that I am writing. Another well known saying is—"In vino, veritas." With this saying I find it hard to agree. On the contrary men and women, when they are 'in vino,' talk more nonsense and tell more lies than they do at other times. Every now and then, generally when the company is small, some disappointed person 'in vino' will pour forth to his listeners what he alleges to be the true reason of his troubles.

It is generally a reason which, were he sober, sober self-respect would prevent him from disclosing. But 'in vino' self-respect is very often conspicuous by its absence. Moreover the listeners, being themselves as a rule also 'in vino,' are quite unfitted to receive such confidences, and very often assure their confiding friend that he is one of the best of fellows and has been disgracefully treated by fortune, whereas he is in fact only a silly ass talking such nonsense as too much drink has created in his mind. "In vino veritas" really means that sometimes, when he is drunk, a man reveals the secrets of his own and other people's lives, which he should for decency's sake keep to himself."

Feminine Fools not Common

"It is said that the original of Sherlock Holmes, who was a professor in the medical faculty at Edinburgh, used once a year to give each of his class a small dose of chloroform. The effect of this was to make each of them indulge in his favourite habit, with often very unexpected and unpleasant results. The praying man would indulge in an orgy of prayer, the profane man in one of profanity, and so on. Too much drink produces very much the same effect. To say that a man 'in vino' speaks the truth is untrue. It may be that, self-respect and respect for others having departed, he will express foolish opinions about himself and others in the most foolish words. But that is not the truth; it is very often highly imaginative malice. When a man, who has had more drink than is good for him, tells a woman that he loves her, does she believe him? Not unless she is a fool, and feminine fools are not common these days. When the modern girl has had three or four cocktails and allows herself to be spoken to in terms of undue familiarity by men, even handled by them, whose only excuse is that they also are well above the Plimsoll mark, isn't she doing the greatest injustice to her real self and her sex?"'

With the President

2 Commissioner Lane

It will be with a tinge of regret that we leave 15 Rajpur Road on October 15. We shall always look back upon this place as our first love in Delhi. It has sheltered us well and comfortably during our twelve months stay in it. We have had the joy of sharing it with many White Ribbon friends. But we look forward with pleasure to the new home which has been leased for one year in Commissioner Lane. It has several attractions. It is located near the Maiden's Hotel post office. Our literature department will appreciate that. It is conveniently near the tonga stand and no further from the railway station or market than our first home.

The chief attraction is that we have been able to sublet some of the rooms, thereby reducing our monthly rent to Rs. 110. We know this will be a cause of gratitude to all our well-wishers, and supporters.

Prayer has been answered in our behalf. Month by month our rent has been paid and all our needs supplied. We do thank our White Ribbon comrades who have shared the burden of rent with us. The national has had to pay only Rs. 75 each month, the amount which was set aside for headquarters. We trust no one has been burdened because of this home. We know that some of our Divisions are already planning to help us in the coming year. We hereby announce that whatever is sent over the amount necessary for rent will be set aside for permanent headquarters. Our fund for the national home is growing. More about this later.

Giddar Baha

The Punjabis smile when one speaks of Giddar Baha. It brings to their memories the music of the jackals as they hold their revelries night after night.

To your president the name will always recall two delightful days spent in the great grain market which bears the above name.

Our national Vice-president, Mrs. Keislar, was there with her good husband holding a district conference. I was invited over to speak a few times. The Bhatinda district W. C. T. U. held its annual meeting. Reports were given of the activities carried on. Literature had been freely distributed. Posters had been put up in schools, shops and homes as well as at railway stations. Dues had been collected and all sent to the treasurer of the Punjab Division. How many remember what Mrs. Keislar wrote last year of the latent possibilities in our Indian villages? Hunt up her letter and read it again.

A public meeting was held one evening in the market place under a brilliant gas light. Several hundred men were present. The Hindu young man who played the harmonium asked me at the close of the talk to call on those who would like to give up drink to arise. Two middle-aged Sikhs arose and both said they drank but greatly desired to be freed from the evil habit.

Others promised to help them to keep their resolve. Drinking is very prevalent in the villages of that district. Our W. C. T. U. has a great and needy field. Miss Maya Das will spend two weeks a little later in helping to organize our work in some of those villages.

October Itinerary

October 2-7 Lucknow

- ,, 8-12 Delhi
- ,, 13, 14 Muzaffarnagar
- ,, 15-23 Sialkot
- ,, 24, 25 Ludhiana
- ,, 26-28 Meerut
- ,, 29-31 Delhi.

The Fifty-Third National Convention of the Women's Christian Temperance Union
 of the
 United States of America.

By MRS. DAVID W. LUM.

The fifty-third National Convention of the Women's Christian Temperance Union of the United States of America was held in Minneapolis, Minnesota, August 25-31, 1927. Just before the National Convention the state of Minnesota celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of the W.C.T.U. in that state. The able corps of women who carried out the work that falls to the hostess of a great convention proved the strength and efficiency of the organization.

On the first evening the Governor of Minnesota extended a hearty welcome to the women and the cause for which they stand. Other addresses were made and music enjoyed until the address of the president, Mrs. Ella A. Boole, was crowded into a later place on the programme than it deserved. This masterly address reviewed briefly the history of the W.C.T.U. and dealt with the various factors entering into the temperance question in the United States today, proving very conclusively that "prohibition is the best method," the title which she gave to her address.

The daily papers reported 3,000 delegates and visitors attending the convention and there were often that many in the meetings, but the actual number of registrants was 1,649, and of those 568 were voting members of the convention.

There appeared before the convention at its various sessions, men and women educators, leaders of various groups who are working in different ways for the betterment of mankind, ministers, officials and individuals who brought from their experience messages calculated to warn, encourage and direct those engaged in temperance work. Mr. Andrew Volstead, framer of the act which bears his

name and which is the bone of contention between the wet and dry forces, was greeted with prolonged cheers. His daughter, also a lawyer, and whose election as chairman of the women's republican committee in St. Paul, was considered by the "wet" senator from there as the greatest blow he had suffered, was introduced and made some excellent suggestions.

Most of the leaders of National and state organizations were present and the greatest harmony prevailed. Mrs. Boole is a strong and trusted leader while her helper, Mrs. Ida B. Wise Smith, National Vice President of the organization is ever ready to assist by suggestion, service of any kind, or to take the lead in the president's absence. The absence of Miss Anna Adams Gordon, President of the World organization and Honorary president of the United States was greatly regretted by all. She had suffered an attack of influenza and had not sufficiently recovered to warrant the strain of a convention—though she longed to come and felt herself able for it, her physician forbade it, her sister and faithful helper, Miss Elizabeth Gordon, remained with her. Miss Gordon was often remembered in the convention and loving messages sent to her. The roster of general officers stands as it was last year except that Mrs. Anna Martin De Yo of Northern California was elected Corresponding Secretary. She will move to Evanston and take over the work from Mrs. Frances Parks who has held the office for nineteen years and who had made known her determination to resign some time before the convention. Mrs. Parks has done excellent work and many groups of women at different times in the convention used the "question of privilege" to tell her of their love and appreciation and to "say it with flowers" or in some more substantial way.

The plan for "Light Line" Unions which is for every local Union which will pay five dollars for the world's work and send a subscription for the Union Signal to some worker in a foreign country, to be thus honoured,

THE INDIAN TEMPERANCE NEWS

has resulted in hundreds of Unions taking such a share in wider field. On Monday evening called "World Night" as many candles as there are such Unions were carried in procession by the representatives of the different states and it made a very impressive sight. Several large states have many such Unions and the district of Columbia, which is treated as a state, claims 100% for it has 21 Unions and sent \$105 and 21 subscriptions to the world treasurer. The writer was given opportunity to speak for India that night and Mrs. Ida B. Smith, who is president of Iowa state W.C.T.U. as well as National VicePresident, announced that the state would be glad to make its foreign workers—Miss Joan Davis, Miss Anna Lawson and Mrs. David W. Lum, members of the World W.C.T.U.

The directors of various departments presented both a review of the work done and a preview of the work to be done. The organization in the United States will carry on most earnestly the educational programme which has meant so much to the cause. Among the most heartening notes of the convention was that concerning the young people of this country. Mrs. Maude E. Perkins who for thirteen years has worked most effectively among young people of all parts of the United States; and many others with less experience, affirm that a large majority of the young people of today are as fine and as desirous of the best things of life as any generation ever was. Dr. Daniel A. Poling, the strong leader of the Christian Endeavour Society, expressed the same conviction, based on his acquaintance with youth and made a strong appeal to the older generation to set an example worthy to be followed by the youth. The wholesale condemnation of the young people of today is usually based on exaggerated reports, or is a part of the subtle propaganda of those who wish by any means to discount and destroy the good accomplished by prohibition.

The pageant, "Building the Wall" of defense to protect our homes was

under the direction of Mrs. Frances Parks. Each brick of the wall represented ten new members of the W.C.T.U. (over 150,000 were won between March 21st and May 8th) and as the states passed in procession each bringing bricks for the wall, the actions were accompanied by music and singing. There were 200 or more performers in the pageant and the whole was very impressive.

A grand diamond medal contest was held on Saturday evening. Each contestant had already won a silver, gold, grand gold and a diamond medal before speaking in this contest. It was my first knowledge of two diamond medals and first attendance at any diamond medal contest. I wonder when India will hold a diamond medal contest.

Among the delegates from Washington, D. C. was Mrs. Doran, wife of the prohibition Commissioner, Dr. Frank Doran. She was introduced and presented a brief message from Dr. Doran which was enthusiastically received.

The convention recorded its sorrow at the tragic death of Mrs. Wayne B. Wheeler a few days previous and sent a message of sympathy to her stricken husband, whose leadership of the Anti-Saloon League forces has been so faithful and effective, commanding the respect and admiration even of those who were his strongest opponents. But this morning (September 6th) came the news that Mr. Wheeler after three days at Battle Creek Sanitorium where it was thought his ailment was yielding to treatment, succumbed to a heart attack. He had long suffered from heart trouble and his recent sorrow and illness proved too much for his weakened constitution. We are sad and he will be greatly missed, but our cause is too great to depend upon any one man, or upon men alone, our hope is in "the God of battles" and if we follow His leadership victory is certain.

Many public men have rather evaded the question of prohibition by saying that they believed the law should be enforced and then when put in posi-

tions where they could help very much to enforce it have failed to do their part. Hence the W.C.T.U. has decided to declare at the present time that it will not stand for any political platform or candidate that does not declare unequivocally for prohibition. The "Platform" the Convention adopted appears below:

In this fifty-third annual convention, the National W.C.T.U. records its thanks-giving for divine leadership throughout the years. We acknowledge God as the source of all power and re-consecrate ourselves to His service in the organization which He called into being. We look forward to continued activity until the victory is complete.

In pursuance of these fundamental principles, we adopt the following platform:

Prohibition is the best method of dealing with the liquor traffic; the benefits derived therefrom are in direct proportion to the observance of the law and to the degree of enforcement.

We pledge the active support of our organization to an educational campaign to promote law observance; to support enforcement officials and the nomination and election of officials who are the undoubted friends of prohibition and who really care that America shall receive full benefit therefrom.

Prohibition in the hands of its friends is the first requisite for law enforcement. We commend every constructive effort on the part of the government for law enforcement.

We emphasize the necessity of co-operation on the part of the individual citizen.

We declare that every citizen should accept his citizenship obligation by voting in the primaries and on election day; that dry voters should actively support dry candidates for nomination and election.

We commend federal and state officers who at personal risk are faithfully doing their duty. We pay tribute to the brave men who have lost their lives enforcing the law and

extend our sympathy to their families.

Non-mandatory referenda asking congress to delegate to states the power to fix the alcoholic content of intoxicating liquors are valueless in affecting legislation and are a political trick to deceive the people.

We refuse to accept the Canadian plan of government sale as a substitute for prohibition. Under this plan the government manufactures, sells and exports intoxicating liquors. The distributors are government agents. The old fashioned bar-tender reappears as a civic employee. Every claim for the Canadian plan as a solution of the liquor problem has been disproved by the official records of the Dominion and provincial governments.

We urge willing obedience to the letter and spirit of the law as plain American duty.

We insist it is bad form and disloyal to flout the constitution and that the standard of society should conform to that of patriotic law observance.

We commend writers and entertainers who eliminate from stories, plays and scenarios the idea that drinking is essential to a good time. The average American family has nothing in common with the sort of life portrayed in many current novels and upon the screen and stage.

We call attention to the increasing number of physicians and members of hospital staffs who, as the result of research and experiment, have discarded alcohol as a therapeutic agent.

We declare that alcoholic liquors have no place in the home medicine closet.

We condemn the abuse of prescription privileges.

We brand as a public menace the bootlegging druggist who sells liquors without prescription and who connives at the diversion of industrial alcohol to medical or beverage use.

We deplore the home manufacture of home-brew and home-made-wine, and the use of alcoholic sauces and flavourings, all of which foster or create the appetite for alcoholic drinks and

perpetuate social customs which should now be obsolete. We appeal to merchants to discontinue the sale of ingredients, utensils and containers plainly merchandised for use in the manufacture and transportation of alcoholic beverages.

Hearty approval of this platform seems to be pretty general among women of America. Before the convention closed a message was received from Mrs. Henry W. Peabody, president of the Woman's Law Enforcement Committee, stating that her organization, reaching ten million women will back the W. C. T. U. on platforms and candidates. A similar endorsement came from Mrs. Jessie W. Nicholson, president of the National Woman's Democratic Law Enforcement League. Also Dr. Daniel A. Poling of New York City, president of the International Christian Endeavour Society, congratulated the W. C. T. U. on its leadership and said that ten thousand young people who met in the Christian Endeavour Society convention at Columbus had taken similar action.

Mr. W. W. Peck, a strong speaker from Canada, told the convention of the working of what he termed "Government sale" rather than Government control," and quoted facts and figures to prove that the measures in force in Canada do not control the traffic, but that drinking and drunkenness are painfully common and unhindered.

At the convention banquet on the evening of August 31st, over 700 people were present. Strong speakers represented different parts of the country. Marked progress has been made and the women are determined to press the battle until victory comes. One who attended the banquet remarked that "when more than seven hundred women from all parts of the country know what they want and set out to get it, you might as well hand it to them." The women of the W. C. T. U. do not expect any one to "hand them" victory, but they do expect to persist until it is won.

The Hatchet and the White Ribbon

By GILBERT SELDES.

(Continued from last issue.)

Founding the W.C.T.U.

Eventually the crusader's took the inevitable step, again preceding in effectiveness the work of the men. They felt that this circus stunt carried on in the streets and in the saloon, however sincere, however dramatic it might be, needed some sort of structure, and needed, above all, to contribute a cumulative effect so that each individual reform would not be dissipated before another convert to the cause of temperance could be made.

They met, and the biographer of Frances Willard gives an account:

It must have been a remarkable gathering. The women who had led the crusade were there, all filled with enthusiasm and the sense of union and consecration. They had never held conventions before, and knew nothing of formalities and rules of procedure. They could not, in those early days, make speeches: they just got up and talked a little, and held each other's hands and prayed, and believed that their way of conducting business was the breath of a new dispensation. Mother Stewart was there, and Mrs. Judge Thompson, the leader of the first Hillsboro band of Crusaders; Mrs. Judith Ellen Foster, Mrs. Lanthrop, Mrs. Gov. Wallace, Mrs. Annie Wittenmyer, the first president, and many others of the early leaders came. To these older women, Frances was a revelation of the possibilities of all women. They saw in her the coming of their future success, and when it was over they all went back to their local work with the blessing of a hope greater than they had dared to expect. They had all come to share her feeling that they could see the end from the beginning, and they were eager to advance. Thus the Woman's Christian Temperance Union was founded and thus there came into a prominence which was never to decline one of the strangest, oddly attractive figures in American history. It is astounding

how potent the charm of Frances Willard can be even to one wholly out of sympathy with everything which she set herself out to do. The writings of Mrs. Bloomer suggest an intelligent "decent old body," a childless maternal spirit; those of Mary E. Walker evoke the rigid figure and relentless false logic of the fanatic. With the autobiography of Carry Nation, one steps deep into the realm of burlesque. But Frances Willard is entirely satisfying. She was sweet, she was kind, she was tolerant, she was a remorseless worker, she was holy; she had, in fact, all the virtues which one finds it most difficult to get along with—and yet she apparently could not help being attractive. She was responsible, no doubt, for a lot of primness and goody-goodness, but in the pursuit of her objects she was courageous, far-sighted and intelligent.

She had been a teacher at Evanston, Illinois, when a difference of opinion as to jurisdiction over the women's school led her to resign. In spite of offers from fashionable boarding schools, she went almost at once into temperance work without any salary, and at the expense of all her strength. "All this while, however, Frank would take no money. She was determined to be led of God only and to live by faith. All she had to live on was an occasional collection taken at some special meeting which sometimes came to as much as seven dollars, and she was often too poor to take a street car and too poor even to buy enough to eat. But she did not mind these things, and her mother bravely tried the experiment with her. They would not tell Kate Jackson of their difficulties, lest she should insist on helping them. "I am just going to pray, to work, and trust God," Frank said, and in this thought she was happy."

In the course of her work for temperance she embraced two other causes: suffrage and prohibition—for prohibition was at that time a separate movement with the same general intentions as temperance. If anything were needed to prove how the leaders of suffrage came to it through other in-

terests, it would be found in this fragment of Frances Willard's autobiography. What she says in the religious tone so natural to her is what hundreds of other women said in other ways:

While alone on my knees one Sabbath, in the capital of the Crusade state, as I lifted my heart to God, crying, "What would Thou have me do?" there was borne in upon my mind, as I believe from loftier regions, this declaration, "You are to speak for woman's ballot as a weapon for protection for her home."

Swinging Round the Circle

Once she had embraced the cause of suffrage, she "saw the end from the beginning" and realized how important an instrument suffrage was to be hereafter. She was accused, in fact, of being far more interested in the vote than in temperance. There is a typical incident which shows what her effect on her audience must have been:

One of these women, quiet and gray-haired, sat silently listening all through the speech and when it was over and the people were going away, she suddenly burst into bitter crying. With the spirit of friendliness that pervaded the conventions, Hannah Whitall Smith went up to her to console her and asked her to tell the trouble and be comforted. But the poor convert could not be comforted. "Frances Willard has just convinced me that I ought to want to vote, and I don't want to." Nothing could help her. She was convinced, and could not escape it, and she didn't want it, and could not escape that, and so there was no comfort to be given her.

It is worth while remembering that Elizabeth Cady Stanton, primarily a suffrage pioneer, was as deeply concerned with the evil of liquor as Frances Willard herself. The two things were apparently inseparable, and in nearly every case temperance came before suffrage. Mrs. Stanton wrote to a despondent friend that no one need be depressed by the slow progress their reforms were making:

"Can one man in his brief hour hope to see the beginning and the end of

any reform? When you compare the public sentiment and social customs of our day with what they were fifty years ago, how can you despair of the temperance cause? With a Maine Law and divorce for drunkenness, the rum seller and the drunkard must soon come to terms. Let woman's motto be 'No union with drunkards' and she will soon bring the long and well-fought battle to a triumphant close."

The activity of Frances Willard was enormous. She was the object of intense and malignant attacks. She was accused of favouring atheists and supporting lynch law. Within the W. C. T. U. she had to fight against dissension on policies and personalities; outside it there reigned mockery and hatred. And she confesses that she had a hot temper. She must have been saved by her enormous zest and her keen interest in life; she says that whenever she felt that a new idea was coming she would open the tap and let it flow over her like a refreshing shower bath. In one year she conducted a great temperance round-up, visiting every state and territory in the country, founding at least one branch of the W. C. T. U. in each, travelling more than 80,000 miles and speaking in every town of more than 10,000 inhabitants—and all this while she was helping to direct the complicated organization of which her spirit had become the radiant centre. Her tour was positively presidential, for she would speak from the rear platform of a train and send word ahead to the next stop so that boys could run around the town ringing dinner bells and shouting: "Lecture at depot! Now, now, now! Miss Somebody of Illinois! Everybody invited! Now, now, now!"

A Question of Recognition

In 1882 she invited Susan Anthony, the active head of the suffrage movement, to come to the W. C. T. U. convention and introduced her to the delegates with warm approval. "A prominent woman who was opposed to Miss Willard's re-election went among the delegates assuring them in the most solemn manner that she had insulted

every one of them by introducing Miss Anthony on the platform, as she did not recognize God." A thing, says the narrator of this incident, which was quite untrue; and she adds the retort of an Indianapolis woman: "Well, I don't know about that, but I do know that God has recognized her for the past thirty years."

The more one considers the progress of women in their reform movements the more one is impressed by their logical minds and by a certain innocent-appearing guile in politics. I have suggested that the famous men reformers in America, notably in social and economic affairs, were consistent failures, though the women succeeded; and this is the more remarkable because women had the field in which hostile passions rise more quickly and more violently against reform. They touched upon morals and religion, and with a single passion they insisted upon bringing these forces into the conduct of daily life. If a communist colony succeeded, a capitalist might suspect that after a generation he might have trouble with his employees; but if prohibition succeeded, every man would instantly have trouble getting a drink. There was a vast difference in the scope and in the immediacy of these reforms.

The women pushed forward in their work because they shared with such exceptional men leaders as Brigham Young an intellectual grasp of the problems of administration. They who were staggered at the thought of holding a convention because "none of them was familiar with Robert's Rules of Order" were within half a century surpassing the experienced male in organizing tactics and strategy. It was merely tactics, but clever tactics, for Miss Anthony to vote for the party whose officials would have to prosecute her for voting; it was strategy for Frances Willard to adopt the whole programme of suffrage at a time when many members of the W. C. T. U. still considered suffrage an indecency verging on atheism. But her far-sightedness and, incidentally, her courage were put to a greater test when she swung the terrific moral

energy of her organization into line for the Prohibition Party.

To us this seems so natural a cohesion that we cannot even guess the difficulties involved, but they were great. The W. C. T. U. had been developed out of an evangel to the individual drunkard into a crusade against the saloon, looking eventually to prohibition as we know. It remained, however, a moral movement. And although no one could question the high moral status of the Prohibition Party, that party, by definition, was a political movement. Further, and more important, wherever morality was in question, wherever morality touched politics, there was already a party in existence which held a monopoly. Ever since the Civil War the Republicans had been "the party of moral ideas" and to swing from them meant deserting the high moral standards of the party which had freed the slaves, had given Lincoln to the country and preserved the nation. The W. C. T. U., drawing its members largely from the North and North-west, led by women to whom slavery and secession were still living and passionate memories, and influenced by the wives of prominent Republicans, rejected a proposal by Frances Willard for indorsement of the feeble political party of the prohibitionists.

An Intrepid Cyclist

For three years Frances Willard fought. She was one of the first statesmen in America in her time, for she saw clearly that certain reforms, social and moral in scope, could only be achieved by cutting across party lines. Like all Americans, she believed heartily in political action; for that reason the suffrage movement, which demanded votes, and the Prohibition Party, which had votes, were in essence identical, and served as the necessary political means to her moral ends. Both of them cut diagonally across the existing political organization. It was a statesmanlike concept which she expressed in a pun on the initials of her own society: We Come To Unite—particularly to unite the North and the

South in a great moral wave which would flow over and obliterate the dissensions still felt as the result of the war. At the end of three years Miss Willard was successful. The W. C. T. U. officially indorsed the Prohibition Party, but so great was the opposition even then that full latitude was left to the state and local branches to support any other party.

We are made aware of the daring of Frances Willard's step when we hear that once this indorsement was gained "the churches, which until that time had always been open for their meetings, were now shut." Miss Willard said, "We can give up the high-toned churches, but not our nigh-toned ideas." The first election in which the new influence of women made itself felt was that of Cleveland. The Republican leaders openly blamed the women for their defeat, since the support thrown to Prohibition, added to other forms of mugwumpery, diverted enough votes from the regular Republican ranks to lose the election for them. Again Miss Willard had made her ideas effective. It seems probable to me that the historian of the future will attach more significance to her and to the W. C. T. U. than to the Prohibition Party and the lawmakers of prohibition. The party remained to the end an outsider. It was merely a man-made instrument of which a statesmanlike woman knew how to take advantage.

I have said that there was a faint charm about everything Frances Willard did, and as the time comes to make the jump from her to another woman, whose name is marked with broadly humorous emphasis in the history of prohibition, an example of this contrasting charm comes to mind. Miss Willard underwent the bicycle craze, and as she was a leader in all things and gave advice on all matters to the young of her sex, wrote a book on "How I Learned to Ride the Bicycle." The photographs of her as a middle-aged, determined woman mastering a natural timidity with resolution and faith, supported first by two young Englishmen and in the last picture sailing proudly

THE INDIAN TEMPERANCE NEWS

down the road, are nearly comic. But there is something more than comedy in her account of her feelings:

"Just as a strong and skilful swimmer takes the waves, so the bicycler must learn to take such waves of mental impression as the passing of a gigantic hay wagon, the sudden obtrusion of black cattle with wide branching horns, the rattling pace of high-stepping steeds, or even the swift transit of a railway train. At first she will be upset by the apparition of the smallest poodle, and not until she has attained a wide experience will she hold herself steady in the presence of the critical eyes of a coach and four.

"But all this is a part of that equilibration of thought and action by which we conquer the universe in conquering ourselves."

One is reminded of the classic Victorian remark by the lady who saw a performance of *Antony and Cleopatra* and found it "so different from the home life of our own dear Queen." For Carry A. Nation, determined as she was to conquer the universe, never had any inkling that a good way to go about it was to conquer herself. If she learned to ride a bicycle—I have no proof that she did—she must have leaped upon it in the midst of traffic and plunged triumphantly through street cars and plateglass windows—because she had a mission. It is the obvious thing to say that she was dynamic, but as far as that suggests the held-in power of the dynamo the comparison is false. She held nothing in.

"I never saw anything that needed a rebuke, or exhortation, or warning," she writes, "but that I felt it was my place to meddle with it." And she meddled.

Direct Action

She was so violent, so conspicuous, that she probably has given to our time its mental picture of the fanatic and reformer. She was always right. When she was teaching school she preferred a pronunciation not countenanced by the local school trustees, and left rather than change. She was still quite young when her first husband

died, and, one gathers from her own account, she prayed that a true mate be pointed out to her. Upon which, and immediately, she met the man whose name, taken with her own, made such a happy English sentence. She went to live in Medicine Lodge, Kansas, and it was there that her famous activities began. She came naturally by her hatred of liquor, for her first husband was a victim of it and she always attributed the feeble mentality of their child to the same cause. And in a community where the sale of liquor was prohibited, she saw nothing wrong in the use of force to uphold the law. She began by buying a bottle of beer from a "druggist," and woke the next day to find herself famous. One can almost hear the shout of ribald joy which hailed her first broken mirror in a saloon. At first she used a stone, but promptly discovering that once it was buried she was helpless, she decided on the hatchet, which instantly became a symbol in the land. She used to carry miniature hatchets about with her as souvenirs.

The Crusade of Hatchetology

She had quite a style in writing, as in action. Her published work suggests a childish infatuation with the sounds of words for their own sake; she frequently throws in two or three extra adjectives without specific regard to their meaning, if they only give the sentence a more sublime roil. When she spoke—in cheap vaudeville houses or between the acts at burlesque shows—she was never embarrassed by the jeers and catcalls of the rum-soaked audiences; she faced them, and if she did not make them listen, she claims that she did. She was resolute; for exposing herself in such desperate sinks of iniquity and responded that they needed her most. She was certainly nobody's fool. The novis of laughter did not deter her, because she knew she was making her propaganda dramatic. If Governors and Presidents refused to see her, it could only be because they were suborned by the whisky interests; she knew that, since she was pleading the cause of American

wives and mothers. "Conspiracy and Treason!" she shouted in the Senate chamber, to make that august body listen to her, and tried to wreck their private bar. She refused to pay fines and wrote, usually without rancour, of the jails she had visited.

At Harvard she had seen professors smoking, but at Yale the boys became her special pets, for they appealed to her to come and put an end to the way the college authorities were debauching the young by forcing them to eat ham with champagne sauce. She quotes with perfect equanimity the broad spoofing letters which students wrote her, and her heart breaks for the boy who had "brandy so strong in the food it made his head dizzy." She had some very clear ideas on the profession of advertising; particularly she pointed out that makers of whisky so often used an animal as a trade-mark, because they wanted to associate something dignified, healthy and clean with their ignoble product. She fought for a considerable length of years, a moralistic hijacker before her time, but her mind wandered toward the end of her life and she died in unexpected peace.

Posthumous Victory

The gap between Frances Willard and Carry Nation is the distance between the old America and the new. Carry Nation was, as she says, a meddler; she had the profound conviction that unless people meddled wrongs would never be righted. She did violently what thousands of others do, or try to do, peaceably and legally; if she did not create a definite type of reformer, she so summed up the qualities of that type as to make it a model for others. One feels that a Frances Willard wanted the world to be sober that it might be happy; and Carry Nation wanted it to be sober that it might not be drunken, regardless of happiness. Miss Willard was in the older tradition of reformers, the tradition that includes pious idealists, warm lovers of humanity, and indulgent visionaries. Carry Nation belongs to another—to the category of fanatics. The whole world called her a crank, but the happy

fate which seems always to attend women reformers was hers also. For, years after her death, she was successful. If one thinks of Angelina Grimke as justified because the slaves were freed, or Susan Anthony because women have the vote, one cannot withhold the palm from Carry Nation.

Her case is exceptional; she proves nothing in the history of apostles and prophets. She was persecuted, and in time the thing she fought for came to pass, yet the most confirmed martyr reformer of today would hardly hold her up as an example for himself.

The reformer who rejoices in his persecution on the ground that the world has always driven out its future leaders somehow shies from this violent and heavy woman. Yet if persecution is the real test of prophecy, she ought to be the perfect proof. The fact is that the two things happen to come together; railway trains often arrive at their destination in a rain, but rain does not prove that the train is at its destination. Prophets and malefactors, reformers and charlatans, are all persecuted because they stand, somehow, against the established order; and persecution no more proves the truth of prophecy than prosperity proves the honesty of a thief.—*The Saturday Evening Post.*

Against Cruel Sports in England

In London there has recently been formed the League for the Prohibition of Cruel Sports, to combat fox-hunting, otter-hunting and hare-hunting (particularly as carried on at Eton College), also rabbit and hare-coursing. A small periodical, *Cruel Sports*, is issued monthly. Ernest Bell, Esq., the well-known publisher and humanitarian, is honorary treasurer, and Mr. Henry B. Amos, secretary and editor. The address is 101, Chandos House, West minster. S. W. 1. We congratulate the founders of this organization on their courage in trying to stop a form of cruelty to animals which in England, unfortunately, is winked at by otherwise sincere anti-cruelty workers.

Our Dumb A

What Women are Saying and Doing?

A Worth While Prize

A woman's club in a North Dakota town, (U. S. A.) has announced that it will give a prize of £20 (55 rupees) to every boy graduating from the high school who has abstained from the use of tobacco during his four years' course. This is only one of the indications that many women's clubs are assuming new responsibilities for boys and girls in their teens.

A Woman Member of the House of Commons

Mrs Margaret Wintringham, the second woman ever to be elected to the British Parliament as a member of the House of Commons, is now visiting United States as a guest of Lady Astor's Virginia relatives.

She has always been active in temperance work. In this she and Lady Astor both worked for local option.

When asked by a "Monitor" reporter what she thought about the bill to give English women under 30 the vote, she said,

"Most of the women in industry are under 30 and I feel that they should have a vote and some representation in the matter of factory bills."

A Woman Who Feeds 3,000 a Day

Mrs. Clara Pressler, of Cincinnati, feeds 3,000 hungry people a day writes John F. Cowan. She has so expanded her usefulness that she is planning a new \$150,000 cafeteria, in place of the old liquor shop, with partitions knocked out and walls whitened in which she started feeding people.

Who is backing her? Listen. She backs herself. Since she was thirteen she has been earning her own living. Her father died when she was eight; her mother had been an invalid since she was eleven. At the age of thirteen she worked fourteen hours a day. She never went to school but five years in her life.

She says, "Life has been my university." She evinces quiet taste in her surroundings, she speaks in cultured accents.

When she started catering she was the entire force of the establishment. Now she has an army of white garbed assistants.

She studies human nature and tactfully ministers to and molds it by her serene philosophy of life.

A Message from Elizabeth Gordon

Dr. Anna Adams Gordon and her beloved sister Elizabeth Gordon who is lovingly called "Queen Bess" in the Evanston home were greatly disappointed, as were their hosts of comrades and friends that they could not attend the Minneapolis Convention because of the former's illness.

Miss Elizabeth Gordon wrote under date August 1, to Miss Campbell that they were then looking forward to the National Convention and Winona Lake Conference that preceded it. She also said "We realize that there has been a remarkable change since the day long ago when it was not at all popular to even discuss the alcohol problem, also the question of friendly and just relations with other countries was met with little response even in Christian hearts. War was considered inevitable. To-day, the magazines and papers are full of the ideals of a just peace and the possibility of meeting around a table and every nation having something to say about the protection of its homes. Isn't this the fulfilment of the prophecy of the angels that we should have goodwill and love shall triumph?"

Miss Elizabeth Gordon is World Superintendent of the School of Methods Department.

Temple Girls

On September 12, Mr. Gandhi was met by some of these young women at "Ranga Vilas" Mayavaram. Three of

the women presented him with gold bangles and *charkha*-spun yarn. They narrated to him, says the *Free Press* of India, the existing custom of the dedication of young girls to temples, the life of shame that such dedicated girls were compelled to live and other details about their community.

Mr. Gandhi asked them if they could not take up other means of living. Their leader replied that their past manner of life did not make it easy for them to make both ends meet by any other means.

Mr. Gandhi next asked them how many of them were prepared to cast off their present life of shame and take up handwork to maintain themselves. He concluded his short advice by asking them to think over the offer and write to him. He told them that he would give them work which would engage them for eight hours a day and make their lives honest, dignified and happy.

Turkey's Interest in Prohibition

Mme. Safir Hussein Bey was sent to the United States to attend the Convention of Anti-Alcohol Societies at Winona Lake. She stated that prohibition was successful in Anatolia, but had failed in Constantinople, because of bootlegging over the Bulgarian and Grecian frontiers.

Infant Welfare Work Among Mangs

A Poona correspondent gives an encouraging report of the Bhokarwadi Centre of the Bombay Presidency Infant Welfare Society, Poona Branch for the 6 months ending September 1927. This work has been carried on among the Mangs, the most backward among the depressed classes. Mrs. H. H. Mann, the Honorary Joint Secretary of the Poona Branch took up their cause and opened this centre last April.

The average daily attendance of babies under two years for milk was 67.3. During the 6 months 1,607 $\frac{1}{2}$ seers of milk were given away free and 128 garments were distributed.

Mrs. Mann is Superintendent of the Child Welfare Department in our Bombay Division

Wine at the Lord's Table

Last June during the Football Tournament in M——a Christian young man belonging to one of the visiting teams attended a Sunday evening service in the chapel. His Padre had suggested that he worship there. It was announced that immediately at the close of the service the communion would be celebrated. This Christian soldier was accustomed to partaking of the Lord's Supper in his own church (Wesleyan) and was very happy to have the privilege of such a service while he was away from home.

The next week he wrote his mother. "I can't tell you how I felt when the cup was passed to me and I found that I must drink fermented wine at the Lord's Table. When the smell of it reached my nostrils, I wondered how I could swallow that which had so injured my past life. I had not touched a drop of it since I gave my heart to Christ. Mother, I have had to fight the drink fiend all week, but thank God, He has given me strength to overcome every temptation and I have won through. One of my comrades accompanied me to the service and I had been talking to him about being a Christian and I urged him to stay to communion with me. He did not stay and I was so thankful afterwards. I do not want any young man to touch drink at my invitation."

This is not a story made up for effect. This is an account of an incident which took place in one of our Christian churches here in India. That mother had been praying for her boy, that he might be kept close to the Master and have strength to live the Christian life while away from home and in the midst of many temptations. But the possibility of being tempted with wine at the Lord's Table had never entered her mind. Her heart was broken and sad. What about the heart of the Master?

A WHITE RIBBONER.

The cigarette not only has a grip on boyhood, but it invites every other demon of habit to come and add to the lad's downfall.—*Judge Ben Lindsey.*

The W. C. T. U. at Work

Last summer Mrs. Church (of the Bible Society) wrote asking me for our price list of Temperance literature. I answered by return mail enclosing one. After a few days I heard from her; she returned the list marked and allowed me to select others, besides, she requested me to help sell this literature at the Sialkot Convention. I was more than glad to have the opportunity.

Our loyal friend Miss E. D. Anderson of Gurdaspur said to me "That's right, I do not know why we have not had Temperance literature for sale other years. Though we did not sell so very much as regards, rupees, annas and pies, in fact, most of the books sold belonged in the third column, though several were sold of greater value, we realized fourteen rupees and six annas, and three subscriptions to the magazine were secured. One of the three was a Canadian lady who had met Francis Willard, and knew Miss Gordon. Another was a Scotch lady, while she poured tea at the Convention she told me all about our work, I asked her, "How do you know all this about us?" She replied, I have been reading Miss Dickson's Magazine and now want one of my own, my mother belongs to the B. W. T. A. in Scotland." May there be many more such mothers and daughters.

Your Organizer took advantage of the Dashera concessions and went with her friend to Khewara salt mines. I was much interested, for this was my first visit to a mine. I would not

like to be in it every day; women carried flickering clay *divas* in one hand, with large blocks of rock salt balanced on their heads, and they went about their work as if they were in the sunlight.

The guide burnt a strong light behind a six foot wall of solid salt, it shone through as if it were glass, we learned later that a portion was only six inches thick.

I returned to Lahore a few days earlier than my friends. As the journey was a tiresome one (it seemed to me that the train speed was only five miles an hour) I tried to check up my accounts with the remaining books, a mother with three children looked at them longingly, I gave her a copy of Hindi Hari Dasi and another to her daughter: after they had glanced through the book four annas were pressed into my hands. The older girl got her mother to buy a copy of the Power House (by the way you can get them for 4 annas only at Headquarters 3 Commissioner Lane) she also took a copy of the House Wonderful and Shadi Lal; their bill amounted to ten annas, and they gladly paid it. The mother and daughter started reading aloud, their bodies swaying rhythmically with their reading. I had an opportunity to tell them what the Christian women all over the world are doing "For God and Home and Every Land," in fighting the great evil of drink and drugs, the enemy of mankind.

HELEN MAYA DAS.

The Family News

Received with grateful thanks the following donations.

Miss L. Taylor ... Rs 20 0 0
Mahoba W. C. T. U. .., 12 0 0

We welcome back to our W. C. T. U. family Mrs. E. M. Moffatt who has recently returned from a furlough in the United States. Mrs. Moffatt served

as our National Corresponding Secretary for several years.

Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Cover of Bogra, Bengal spent Oct. 14-16, at Headquarters. Mr. Cover addressed a group of Christians one morning and as his custom is made a strong plea for total abstinence for the individual and for the church. Mrs. Cover who is president of the Bengal division is assiduous in her efforts to have at least a few scientific facts relating to temperance incorporated in the new course of studies which will be ready for the Bengal schools.

We thank Mrs. D. W. Lum for excellent report of the Minneapolis National Convention of the W. C. T. U. in the United States.

We also congratulate her, Miss Joan Davis and Miss A. E. Lawson on being made life members of the world W. C. T. U. by the Iowa comrades.

Iowa certainly has a warm spot in its heart for India and we are not ungrateful.

The editor again wishes to express her appreciation of the thoughtfulness of Mrs. T. C. Badley who has expressed her willingness to care for the proof-reading of the magazine and other details that come up as it leaves the press, during the winter months when the editorial chair will be vacant in Delhi. It is by helping each other share the burdens that the White Ribbon structure slowly assumes shape and beauty.

Miss Farmer of Aligarh, says the W. C. T. U. of that place takes great interest in its work. Let us hear from more of our local unions.

Rev. R. McCheyne Paterson of Sialkot and the Rev. Abdul Haqq of Saharanpur recently honoured headquarters by a visit. The Home is open to all friends.

Miss F. M. Martin, of Gurdaspur, Punjab has secured for our magazine an advertisement from the New Eger-ton Woollen Mills Coy., Dhariwal,

Punjab. Miss Martin wrote that when the manager was approached about the matter he said he would be glad to advertise in the *Indian Temperance News*.

Please also note the full page advertisement of the American Express Co. As far as possible let us as White Ribboners deal with these companies who carry advertisements in our magazine.

Perhaps some other comrade may like to help our magazine by securing safe advertisements. Write to the editor for rates.

Grand Lodge of India

I. O. G. T.

The Grand Lodge of India, I. O. G. T opened its biennial session in Agra on Sunday the 11th September by holding a Church Service at the Havelock Chapel, at which the official sermon was preached by the Reverend Bro. G. D. Reynolds of the Baptist Mission High School.

Monday was devoted to meetings of the Grand Lodge Executive and of the Educational and Juvenile Meetings Departments.

The Fortieth Session was opened in the Hotel Metropole at 10-30 A. M., with Bro. E. B. Gray, Grand Chief Templar in the Chair.

The reports of the Officers were read and discussed and several resolutions for the furtherance of the Order and of the Temperance Cause were passed.

Tuesday evening the Grand Lodge Officers and Delegates were entertained by a Concert organised by the Local Lodge, "Pride of Agra" at which Bro. Dr. H. H. Mann, D. Sc. gave an inspiring address.

Wednesday was devoted to the election and installation of the New Officers and among those elected were:—

Grand Chief Templar, Mr. E. B. Gray of Am-bala.

Grand Counsellor, Mr. S. Percy Lancaster of Calcutta.

Grand Vice-Templar, Mr. P. B. Randall of Allahabad.

Grand Secretary, Mr. T. W. Mills of Agra.

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G. S. T. Edn.,	Mr. A. J. Howell of Meerut.
Grand Treasurer,	Mr. J. N. Watson of Kohat.
Grand Chaplain,	Rev. S. Stevenson of Allahabad.
Grand Marshal,	Mr. E. Jenkins of Jubbulpore.

On Wednesday evening the Grand Body were received by the Local Lodge, after which thirteen members

were raised to the International Supreme Lodge Degree.

During the proceedings there was a keen sense of regret felt at the impending departure from India of Bro. Dr. H. H. Mann, D. Sc., K. I. H., who is shortly leaving the country on a well earned retirement.

The proceedings were finally terminated on Thursday afternoon.

MRS. E. N. HOWELL.

Literature Department

3 Commissioner Lane, Delhi

BY MISS JOAN DAVIS

How we wish our friends could look in on us in our new location this morning. We are only 15 minutes walk from the old home of last year, and to my joy we are only 2 minutes from the Post Office at Maiden's Hotel, so your orders should be promptly filled and posted. We find ourselves comfortably located and financially much better off as the house is double and we have sub-let some rooms.

Very often some one says "Have you any thing new?" We are glad to turn the attention of such friends to "Here's Health to You" by Margaret Baker with a foreword by Dr. Courtney Weeks. It is a Physiology for boys and girls with special reference to Alcohol.

Dr. Weeks says "You youngsters are indeed fortunate in having such a guide as Miss Baker. I have read the book through twice, some of it more: the science side of it is right up to date and based on accurate knowledge: but I think the stories simply great. The three Councillors would make a fine recitation, every paragraph of it conveys real sound wisdom."

Personally I would like to mention one of the stories that will surely appeal to all though it may seem to be a childish thing: it is a parody on the House that Jack Built," called "The

Sketch that Jack Drew," it begins "This is the Sketch that Jack Drew, continues "This is the pencil, these the muscles, the eyes, the brain etc. etc., but alcohol begs to help, Jack takes a drink and trouble comes to each helper ending with "And Spoilt the Sketch that Jack Drew." The book sells in England for one shilling, six pence. I have only a sample copy but one dozen should be here soon and others will follow, send in your order and I will despatch as soon as possible.

Word is coming in from different places of Medal Contests being held; this is most encouraging, as it puts the subject before people who might not otherwise hear any thing concerning it, as well as getting ideas firmly fixed in the minds of the youth of the land. At the National W.C.T.U. Convention held in Minneapolis in August, they had a Grand Diamond contest. I think India should begin to plan for a Gold Medal Contest which would bring us to the Grand Gold Contest thus leading up to the Diamond Medal Contest. What a fine objective for our Y. P. Bs.

We have just received a fine lot of white ribbon badges; if yours was lost in vacation time we can supply you. We have the blue ribbon bows for men who are pledged abstainers, and we have now decided to use the blue ribbon buttons for our L. T. L. boys and girls, as the U. S. A. badges do not now suit our needs.

The first day at 3 Commissioner Lane, the office took in over Rs. 60, most of it was V.P.P. We were cheered by three of the young men of the Blue Ribbon society that Miss Campbell organized here during the summer, coming in; they were keen to have some thing to do: they not only bought some things but took away 30 copies of *Shadi Lal* in Hindi and a like number in Urdu to sell to their workmen.

The flavourings are selling well, and as they help finance our literature we thank our friends for their patronage: may we tell you we have wintergreen, peppermint and almond for your Christmas sweets as well as the various kinds of flavours for cakes and puddings.

Why not let a copy of the *Power House* serve as a Christmas card to many friends? It carries a sweet helpful message. The English copy in board cover is Rs. 1/4, in manilla cover annas 12, if you wish us to send to friends in England or America, send two annas extra for postage with the addresses and your cards and we will do the rest. If you wish the book in Hindi or Urdu it is Rs. 3 per dozen plus postage.

The *House Wonderful* is Rs. 2/4 per dozen plus postage, in English, Urdu or Hindi and is good for supplementary reading in schools.

As a last thought, in ordering your children's Christmas books why not order Miss Margaret Baker's "Here's Health to You"? Can I depend on you to buy 100 copies if the office orders them? Do you say "Yes."

"Was it Worth While"?

BY MISS HELEN DAY.

"You would be a fool to go back to your husband, after all that you have heard of his doings, since you left Shillong!"

"Hearing is not always the same as believing, you must remember"; replied Sophy Walworth, who was greatly distressed at her friend's at-

tempts to set her against her own husband, by cruel insinuations!

"But surely we have no interest whatever, in blackening his character in your eyes, neither Eva Strange nor I," said Hilda Savage.

"I cannot quite believe everything you have said about Henry; you may have thought things were worse than they really are. He may have been silly, and given cause for some ugly rumours about himself and Edna Fairfax, as you say—but I must have faith in him, until I know that the very worst can be proved without a doubt."

"Well! Of all the silly women in the world, I think you excel them all, after all I have said to you! I, myself, would have nothing more to do with Arthur if I were to hear half of what you have heard against your husband! We only wish you well, by saying what we do, Eva and I. And now, I don't know what more to say!"

"Say nothing more," said poor Sophy; "But leave me to my own thoughts! Surely I have had quite enough to endure of late, what with dear little Lillian's illness and death; and now all this to add to it."

"You were a great fool to have come away here with Lillian, leaving your husband there. You ought to know men, and their ways by this time."

"It was Lillian's only chance of living! The doctors said her constitution had been seriously injured by doses of opium, which an Ayah had secretly administered, in order to ensure a good time for herself by keeping the child quiet. As I have told you before, I found it out too late. The evil effects of it had undermined Lillian's constitution."

And so in order to save your child, you have lost both child and husband! A sorry mess you have made of your life, Sophy dear.

"I have not lost Henry, and you have no right to say so, Oh! do leave me in peace!"

"Gladly my dear; I wash my hands of you entirely! Believing in a man who is known to be a cad!"

With this final thrust, Hilda Savage left in righteous indignation, greatly mortified at her apparent failure! Left to herself, Sophy Walworth buried her weary head in her hands, she felt utterly miserable. It had been a great struggle for her to leave her husband; but she felt compelled to take away the child to the South of France, for her last chance of life, as the Doctors maintained. And now it all seemed to have been for the worst, instead of being the best thing to do! Little Lillian lay buried near Nice. The end came very suddenly a few days back, in spite of all that a loving mother's care could accomplish. Hilda Savage had left Shillong after Sophy did, and was now spending a few days at Nice, before continuing her way to London. She was thus able to pretend to have later knowledge of Henry Walworth's doings there, and sought to make life very bitter for Sophy, by repeated insinuations of a serious flirtation carried on between Edna Fairfax and himself.

"Henry is my husband; whatever he may have done, I cannot give him up, and my place is with him. Certainly he should have cabled back, on hearing of the child's death; but there may be some extenuating circumstances, and I must just wait patiently," cried Sophy.

The mail from India came in the following day, and it brought a letter from Henry advising his wife not to return at present; and supporting this advice with a host of excuses! Life seemed determined to be cruel to Sophy!

"Any way," thought she, "I will secure a passage at once, and go back; there is nothing now to keep me here. Even supposing Henry has acted foolishly, his wife alone can save him now."

Sophy Walworth managed to get a berth on the "MALDA," from Marseilles, and wired to her husband later on, from Bombay, announcing her arrival in India!

Frank Granston, a young engineer was going out on the same boat, for the first time to India. His field of

work lay at Dibrugarh, near Shillong. This young lad found Sophy very fascinating! He could not but admire her greatly, and sought her company at every opportunity that life on board ship affords! Sophy, merely seeking to influence a young lad in the right direction, did not at first realise his feelings. But later on, during one of young Granston's visits to Shillong, she checked these foolish tendencies of his, and made him realise how absurd his behaviour was!

Henry Walworth met his wife, on her reaching Shillong, and noticed at once the lad's evident admiration for Sophy! This set him thinking furiously; and he could not but realise how utterly free from all coquettishness she was, and how other men prized her. But he did not seem too well pleased at her having thus come out at once to him "You have sadly upset my arrangements" said he, "Why could you not have waited until I sent for you?"

"How could I stay on there dear, after Lillian's death; what should now have prevented me from returning to my own man?"

She heard various rumours, and noticed that Henry seemed very unlike his former self. Moreover, Edna Fairfax strove afresh to exert her power over him, and to keep Sophy out of their amusements, pretending that Sophy would surely have no heart to join with them so soon after Lillian's death!

But Sophy's calm, self-possessed manner disarmed her; and she rejoined saying. "Lillian was Henry's child as well as mine, and if he can take part in recreations so can I. Why should I seek to sadden our lives by putting my feelings before him." Very soon Henry Walworth realised how foolish he had been, and how small, and shallow a nature Edna Fairfax possessed in comparison with Sophy.

"I wonder," said he one day later on, that Mrs. Savage and her sister did not seek to fill your ears with silly rumours of Shillong gossip, when they met you at Nice; but you don't seem to have heard any news."

"They did their utmost to set me against you dear, but your wife knows you better than to believe every passing rumour!"

"You come back in the nick of time, old girl! I never realised before

what a wonderful woman you are!! Had you lost faith in me, I should have gone under with a vengeance!"

"Thank God for the sunshine that comes flooding it all!
Thank God for you!"

Young People's Branch



May I Talk With You?

MRS. LEM GILREATH

God has given to me four boys, and because of these boys every boy in the world is dear to me. I never see a boy racing through the city streets on his bicycle but I want to stop him and say a word to him. And I am intensely interested in everything that interests boys and girls. May I tell you three things I hope you will never forget?

First, you have only one body. Now if you had half a dozen bodies on hangers in your closets at home, I should not be so anxious about you. I should know if you poisoned and ruined this body you could go home and take it off, and put on a nice, fresh sweet, clean body; but, boys and girls, it can't be done! You can only have one body!

Just one body, and such a body! Never anything else made in all the world like your wonderful, beautiful body. No machine comparable to your wonderful brain, no telescope that at all compares with your eye, no filter that ever has served such a double purpose as your lungs, no mill so marvelous as your stomach, no pump that has ever been invented that is a thousandth part as unusual as your heart. Boys and girls, never take a poison into your system that will ruin your splendid bodies.

When a man takes a dr.

form of alcohol (the most common is whisky, though it might be beer or wine,) it passes at once into his stomach, is here caught up by the circulation, and carried to the brain. Now the brain sits in the head like a king on his throne, and controls every thought and movement of the body, and the effect is to produce a certain paralysis of the brain that controls man's higher nature. The lower nature begins to assert itself, and the man is an entirely different being. Another drink, the paralysis increases, the lower nature is more in control, and the man passes nearer to a level with the beast, and is absolutely incapable of deciding between good and evil. It affects the action of the heart, causes the lining of the stomach to become ulcerated and inflamed, wrecks and ruins these beautiful bodies that God has given us for a temple in which His Holy Spirit may dwell, and with which we may serve Him.

And boys, don't smoke cigarettes. I would like to tell you a little story that will illustrate all I want to say to you on the subject. A few years ago a tobacco store in Chicago advertised its goods with a little brass monkey that sat on a table outside. Now the monkey had its little brass hand in front of its face, and its monkey mouth was open, and each morning the boy who stayed in the store would go out and put a cigaret in the little brass hand and the open mouth, and turn a crank in the side, light the cigaret, and the monkey was so constructed that it would inhale and exhale, and keep the cigarette burning, so it would smoke all day.

One day the boy went out to start

Jack off, but he would not smoke, so he took him across the street to a machine shop and the machinist took his screw driver, removed some screws, and took the little brass monkey apart. He found in the head, where the brain should have been, an accumulation of soot and where the lungs should have been, was the spring that kept him smoking, fairly clogged up. The machinist took a nice, soft cloth, and wiped the head out cleansed the spring thoroughly, screwed the monkey all together again, and said to the boy, "Now he will smoke!"

Boys and girls, if you smoked cigarettes, and when the soot and nicotine had accumulated, your teacher, or the physician, or your father or mother, could take a nice, soft cloth, and after unscrewing you, could make you nice and clean, I should not be so interested in you. But it cannot be done.

One body. You can never have another. Keep it sweet and pure for the service of your loving Father in heaven.

One life. You can never live this day over; the mistakes must stand, you can never go back and correct them. Then be careful how you spend your time; God gave it to you for His service.

One soul. Let us keep our bodies clean, and spend our time well that we may dwell eternally in the beautiful heaven with God.

The Young Crusader.

The Servants Obey Their King.

All the work the body does, however trifling, however great, it is the result of cell action. The cells must be taught to be obedient to the command of the intelligence and will. When baby begins to walk, how difficult she finds it at first, but when once the cells that have command over the movements of her legs know their work thoroughly, how splendidly and quickly she can go.

Here is a girl learning to play the piano. At first she is slow, uncertain, and it is not very pleasant for the listeners. She has to look at every

note, then at her fingers. Every time she does this the "contact" must be made. By practice and persistence she teaches the nerve cells to do their work thoroughly and well. She becomes a skilful player. Her fingers fly over the keys without even looking at them. She is certain and sure in her movement, and it is a pleasure to listen to her. Practice, then, makes the contact easier and quicker, and the action which follows is also easier and quicker, more accurate, and more reliable.

In our last lesson we learnt that before any action can take place, "contact" must be made. It is here that alcohol does great harm. It delays contact, and this makes the drinker slower, unreliable, uncertain, inefficient.

Now let us see what this slowing means. Here is a diagram of a test carried out at the University of Helsingfors, in Finland. A man made himself proficient in threading needles for the purpose of this experiment. 200 needles were stuck in rows on a pin cushion, and the cottons carefully laid ready, his object being to thread 200 needles in 20 minutes. Each day he practised, and this practice helped the cells to speed up, and when proficient the experiment began. For 14 days he took no alcohol, and then on 10 days he had a pint of beer before going to bed at 10 o'clock at night. The needles were threaded at 10 o'clock every morning, 12 hours after he had taken the beer. Now look at his work. Without alcohol, though he began at 167, he became so proficient by practice, this practice making nerve action quicker and more accurate, that he finished up by threading 191 needles in 23 minutes, only 9 short of the number he set out to do. But as soon as he began to take alcohol his work deteriorated. All his former practice was wiped out. The quick contact and nerve action was slowed, and his actions became less accurate. The nerve action for keenness of sight, quickness of decision and movement, were all effected, and he drops from 191 to 157—ten less than when he started the test. Notice

how alcohol had more than wiped out all he had gained by his hours of practice.

Whenever experiments have been performed, it has been clearly proved that more errors have been made in, say, adding up figures, repeating passages of prose or poetry from memory, or where quickness of thought and action was necessary to the performance of any work, alcohol puts a man behind in the race of life.

Band of Hope Review.

Youth and Self-Determination

Youth says: "Take the advice of my folks? No! Listen to my teachers? No! Learn from the past? No! Depend on God? No!"—not realizing that unwillingness to utilize the experience of others is a sign of great weakness.

I want to stress this point, that there is an element of weakness in a sense of self-sufficiency, and an element of profound strength in an attitude of dependency that makes us eager to capitalize the forces of the universe that can be of assistance to us.

The difference between civilization and savagery is largely at this point. Savagery with defective self-sufficiency stands in the midst of the resources of the universe and never capitalizes them. Civilization enables the individual to ally with himself all the forces of the universe that drive in the direction he wants to go. That is the basis of progress.

When any young person says: "I shall consult my own desires and do what I want," he has started back toward an attitude of savagery, and has renounced some of the greatest principles upon which modern progress rests, namely, co-operation, interdependability, and the ability of the individual to ally himself with the forces of nature.

When a person stands in the presence of God and says: "I bow to no one: I shall determine my own life," he is cutting himself off from the most marvellous partnership that life can offer. Such a one may live his life on

scale, and get the little reactions that his isolated personality can bring, but he is cutting himself off from the marvellously imperial experiences that can come to the human soul who links himself to God in Christ.

If you say to me that you have no particular sense of need of Jesus Christ I tell you that you have desperate need of Him, if only to put at your disposal the resources that are alone able to lead you into the largest and most imperial places you are capable of occupying.

Do not go away from this meeting, walking your own little path and leaving on one side the broad highway picked out for you by Jesus Christ! You will lose infinitely if you do not ally yourself with Him and utilize for yourself the things He can bring within your soul and life.

—*The REV. A. W. BEAVEN, of Rochester, N. Y., in an address on "Living an Imperial Life."*

A Dry India

Price that Mr. Gandhi would Pay

"I would rather have India a pauper nation than let lakhs and lakhs of her people be drunkards, or I would have India without the knowledge of letters if that is the price we have to pay to make India dry," declared Mr. Gandhi addressing a select gathering of temperance workers, including Europeans and Indians, in Madras.

Mr. Gandhi pleaded for a nation-wide agitation for prohibition through and through, and expressed himself against piecemeal prohibition as contemplated by the Madras Minister. It had been said that total prohibition would be impossible in India, but he said that the atmosphere in India was favourable for prohibition. Mr. Gandhi added: "No official in India has yet told me that prohibition is impossible in India except for finance."

Continuing he pointed out that the Government made the initial blunder in making *Akbari* a source of revenue and said that the loss of excise could and should be cov

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off a huge slice from the huge military expenditure. The speaker drew attention to the secret propaganda in favour of liquor, and said that the difficulties in the way of reformers were great.

Concluding Mr. Gandhi declared that posterity would curse them if they trifled with the question any longer.

The Statesman.

The Burnt Hen

A True Story

One day when the ground was parched with a long drought, a fire came sweeping down across the big prairie in the great Northwest. The territory was thickly settled, and the fire raging across the settlement destroyed in its course the entire improvements of several farmers, in some cases even the people themselves being unable to escape.

When the fire was out, a relief party rode out from a neighbouring town to see if possibly someone might have escaped the flames and be in need of assistance. Riding past the ashes of

one of these destroyed homes, one of the men saw what appeared to be a black hen sitting on the ground. On going up to it he found that it was quite dead, the head and back being burned almost to a cinder; but the bird sat in such a striking position, her wings partly spread out, that he gave her a poke, turning her over: whereupon three little chickens ran out.

Bravely the poor mother hen had covered them, in the face of the roaring, consuming fire; paying the extreme price in the midst of the scorching flames, choosing to be burned to death rather than that one of her brood should be harmed.

—*The Pentecostal Evangelist*

Remember the Oak Tree

A great oak tree is a glorious thing! The storms of life may beat against it; the blasts of adversity may shake it to the very foundation; but from each attack it gains new strength and, sending its roots deeper into the earth, it lifts its head nearer to Heaven.

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The Indian Temperance News and White Ribbon

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No. 5

The World Temperance Outlook.

By Rev. J. F. Edwards

India's Annual Stocktaking on Alcohol

If anyone had any lingering doubt concerning "India's moral revolt against alcohol," to quote the striking phrase of Sir Sankaran Nair in his speech to the Council of State a few weeks ago, that doubt must have been dispelled by the remarkable discussions that have taken place on the subject in almost every Provincial Council in India during the annual debates on the Budget in each Province. Now that the whirlwind of Non-co-operation is past, and "there is only one non-co-operator left" as one far-seeing Indian editor affirms, Indian members of the various Provincial Councils are beginning to hold up their heads and to make clear their Temperance attitude in no uncertain way. Until recently, many Indian patriots held off from the warfare against liquor in India because, alas! the Drink Trade had been exploited only too skilfully against the Government, and loyal Temperance reformers were not desirous of identifying themselves with a campaign of vilification and exaggeration the main aim of which was the depreciation of the Government in the eyes of Indian citizens and of the world. Now that matters have returned to someth'ng

more like their normal perspective, some of the more thoughtful of India's leaders are breaking silence and are demonstrating the fact that they are deeply ashamed of a traffic for the continuance of which the present scheme of India's Government makes them directly responsible, since Indian liquor is a 'transferred' subject in charge of Indian ministers. We venture to express the opinion that when *foreign* liquor is also made a 'transferred' subject and similarly placed under Indian control, a far greater number will make clear that the whole of the liquor traffic is to be cleared out of India bag and baggage. Meanwhile we are intensely grateful that despite all anti-prohibitionist campaigning by the European press in Bombay Presidency the new Excise Minister (G. B. Pradhan), the Finance Minister (Sir Chunilal Mehta), and the Governor himself have all made clear that Prohibition is still the Bombay Government's goal and that the "Rationing policy" whereby Bombay City's liquor supplies have decreased over forty per cent in four years and those in the Deccan by twenty per cent, is to be continued. We are also grateful for the wonderful triumphs of Local

Option in Jaffna and for its lesser victories in the Punjab, and we hope the Prohibition League of India will hurry up their suggested Local Option Bill suitable to the needs of the various Provinces.

Financing of Indian Prohibition made Practicable

Of all the developments of recent months in the direction of Indian Temperance Reform the most hopeful possibility that has appeared on the horizon is one which apparently has no connection at all with the Temperance question, but which in reality has the closest possible relation to it. We refer to the important action taken by Sir Basil Blackett, the Finance Minister of the Government of India, whereby this year he has remitted the Provincial Contributions to the Central Government. This remission, made for the moment to affect this year only but practically promised by another official speaker as to be made permanent from next year, is of such an immense sum that the Bombay Government's share above immediately justified the Government of Bombay in continuing with its liquor 'Rationing policy' which had entailed a loss to the Bombay Government this past year of over twenty-six lakhs of rupees. The action of Sir Basil Blackett has had another immediate result in the same direction in the Madras Presidency where Mr C. Rajagopalachari has resolved to bring in a Bill to provide for Total Prohibition in at least two Districts of that Presidency, though liquor revenue is such a large proportion of the total revenue of the Madras Government. A remarkable public meeting in Madras, addressed among others by that fine Christian missionary Miss McDougall, supported Mr. Rajagopalachari's proposal and in *Young India* for April 7 he writes as follows: "The Madras Government has been released from the obligation to make any Provincial Contribution, and if the Ministers are sincerely anxious to carry out their promise to work up to the goal of Prohibition, a real and definite step

can be taken now. Two districts can go dry involving a loss of revenue to the extent of forty lakhs which is more than covered by the Provincial Contribution windfall. This year's Budget was prepared and passed as if the contribution had to be made, and now that the Provincial finances have been relieved of the burden, the first charge on this saving should be some real measure in the direction of Prohibition. There will be great temptation to utilise the money for some showy schemes of so-called development involving no strain on the conservatism of the bureaucracy and calling for no initiative or tenacity of purpose on the part of Ministers such as are needed for a Prohibition measure. The resolution adopted at Madras last month at the public meeting over which the Vice-Chancellor presided and in which Sir T. Sadashiva Aiyar and Swami Venkatachalam Chetty, the Congress party leader and others took part, was a timely one, serving to remind the Government of their plain duty not to fritter away the money saved for the province, but to utilise it in the cause of Prohibition. There can be no better scheme of "Development" than to save poor millions from the Drink curse. It would put money into the pockets of the poorest. Every rupee of Drink revenue given up represents many rupees of the man saved for his women and children, and the money saved would mean a higher standard of life all round. It would help the "untouchables" in a practical and material way such as probably no other single measure can help. If the Ministers take steps in this direction they would be supported by the strongest public opinion irrespective of party or communal divisions. I have drafted a Bill for this purpose which can be taken up in any Provincial Legislature."

'The Statesman' of Calcutta on Prohibition

How the tide is beginning to turn in India in favour of drastic Temperance Reform was shown on March 6 this year by *The Statesman* of Calcutta which

a large number of Europeans in India regard as the most influential daily newspaper in India. An editorial article on the date mentioned bore the title 'Prohibition and Prosperity' and among other things at said: "It is, to say the least, a remarkable coincidence that the tremendous boon in industry, and in the amenities of life which has lifted the United States to a special level of prosperity, dates roughly from the passing of the Eighteenth Amendment to the American Constitution. It is also an interesting fact that this precise eventuality was predicted by the advocates of prohibition... The critics of prohibition cannot deny these facts, but they are entitled to place their own construction upon them... For some years the failure of the Executive to cope with the rum-runners and the bootleggers has been the theme of the professional humourist as well as of the anti-prohibition propagandist. We have been told that the United States was the 'wettest' country in the world, that it was easier to obtain supplies of drink there than anywhere else, and that drunkenness had increased to an appalling extent. This was perfectly true at one time, but the later accounts reveal a very different state of things... Mr. H. K. Hales, whose name is not unknown in India, writes to a contemporary of a recent experience in America: "During a stay of several weeks I did not see one man the worse for drink. I walked the streets at all hours of the day and night and never once was accosted by any women night-prowlers so common in the streets of England and the Continent. The saloon has disappeared entirely, and so far as the outward appearance of the streets in New York is concerned a wonderful transformation has been made since prohibition has been enforced. There are many recent visitors to America," added the Statesman, "who tell the same tale. Some years must elapse before any final verdict can be pronounced upon prohibition as it affects the State and the individual in America... In the meantime the omens to-day are distinctly more favourable to the prospects of prohibition than they were a year ago." We are grateful for this editorial candour and we trust other European editors in India will follow the good example.

Dangers of use of Alcohol in the Tropics

In an article on "Alcohol in the Tropics" ("The National Temperance Quarterly," Winter, 1926), Sir Leonard Rogers shows the results of drinking alcoholic liquors in the East. In a few words on the prevailing drinking customs of Europeans he says: "There can be little doubt that alcohol is more generally partaken of by Europeans living in the tropics than in Great Britain itself... In the first place, the depressing effects of life in a hot climate induce to their use, while the renewed depression following the feeling of well being is only too apt to result in undesirable repetition of the dose. Secondly, the social life in Indian and tropical Colonial station centres around the club, where the European population meets daily in the afternoons for out-door and in-door games, and the thirst induced by the former and the social amenities of the bridge table are satisfied, in the great majority of men, by resort to alcoholic drinks, to be repeated at the evening meal. The unfortunate custom, which makes it difficult for any one without unusual strength of character to talk to a friend at a club without drinking with him, too often leads to the consumption of several whisky pegs or cocktails before dinner on an empty stomach." Sir Leonard points out that the person who knows the effects of alcohol and has sufficient strength of character to apply his knowledge and refuse to drink would doubtless subject himself to the charge of boorishness and selfishness by the unthinking, but in reality his would be by far the most unselfish course. For he would not only be providing for his own safety but making it easier, through his example, for others to refuse to follow the dangerous custom. How dangerous the customary drinking habits of Europe in the tropics are, Sir Leonard P. points out in passages in which

siders the evidence on record as to the "deleterious effect of the use of alcohol in predisposing to any of the more important tropical diseases." He states that "Heatstroke and Sunstroke are certainly predisposed to by taking alcohol before undertaking any exertion in the heat of the day. Norman Chevers, in his classical Commentary of the Diseases of India of 1886, states in italics 'Numerous as the constitutional causes of heatstroke are, all Indian experience combines to show that drunkenness is the chief,' while the similar effect of such a comparatively small quantity of spirits, as used at one time to be a part of a soldier's diet in India, is shewn by the statement of Ferguson that 'To administer spirits to a soldier under a burning sun as an article of food, or to allow him access to these as preparatory to duties of exertion and fatigue or even with a view to supporting him under them, is about as judicious as it would be to give him a blow on the head. The one would as certainly disqualify him for every purpose of service as the other,' and he quotes the case of a British regiment landing at St. Domingo, and marching a few miles after a full rum ration had been issued to them with the result that every man fell out, nineteen died actually on the road, and the remainder arrived 'in an indescribable condition of exhaustion.' Norman Chevers, Andrew Duncan and others record similar effects. Alcohol has no prophylactic action against most of the serious and common tropical diseases; while weighty opinions against its having any such beneficial effects could be quoted, such as that of Sir Ronald Martin, in his work on *The Influence of Tropical Climates*, expressed in 1856, namely: "We hear much amongst habitual topers of the supposed prophylactic (preventative) influence of spirits and cigars against night exposure, malaria, and contagion; but no medical observer in any of our numerous colonies has ever seen reason to believe any such delusive doctrine, nor is there in reality the smallest foundation for it." Sir Leonard adds this valuable personal testimony: "Not very

long ago it was common to hear medical men expressing the opinion that alcohol is both beneficial and even necessary for the maintenance of health in the tropics, although I doubt if this opinion is widely held at the present day. When I arrived in India, about three decades back, at a gathering of nearly twenty military medical officers, I was informed, perhaps only half seriously, that I should be dead in a year if I did not take any alcohol, and immediately decided to hazard the experiment, with the result that I completed twenty-seven years' strenuous service for pension, only one year being spent in the hills, without being absent for a complete year on leave at one time and without ever taking any alcohol, with, I believe, benefit to my health, and certainly to my pocket. Very similar experiences of others have convinced me that it is quite unnecessary to take the drug in the tropics."

A Future President(?) On the American Prohibition Situation

We are glad to learn that on January 28th, the Hon William Gibbs McAdoo delivered a most significant address before the Ohio State Bar Association dealing primarily with the Prohibition Amendment. He reviewed chiefly from a legal standpoint the status of the Amendment and the enforcing of the Volstead Act, showing conclusively that the Amendment was adopted according to constitutional and legal requirements. He furthermore showed, by copious quotations, that these instruments had been held as absolutely valid by the Supreme Court of the United States. With reference to the charge that Prohibition is responsible for the so-called "crime-wave" in the United States, Mr. McAdoo said, "This belief seems in danger of making such an impression upon some of our law-abiding citizens that it is important to point out at once that it is absolutely false. The forms of brutal violence, murder, and banditry, which constitute the most serious aspects of the crime wave, were increasing in this country with

alarming rapidity long before the days of Prohibition." After showing some comparisons between murders in the United States and England and Wales, to the advantage of the latter, the speaker said; "Shocking as is the comparison between the two countries, the figures should at least indicate that the evil in this country is one of long standing and that there has been no such surprising increase since the adoption of Prohibition as to form any basis regarding Prohibition as the cause, or even as one of the causes of crime in the United States. Indeed, so far as statistics are available, it would appear that there has been a decrease in crimes of violence, at least in certain sections of the country, since the adoption of Prohibition. As a matter of fact, "he declared," in the days before Prohibition and in States and cities where liquor was freely and legally sold, there was as close and intimate a connection between the liquor traffic, corrupt political machines and crime as there is today between bootlegging and other criminal offences. It was just as hard to enforce the licence regulations and the closing regulations and the anti-gambling laws against the liquor dealers in the days before Prohibition as it is to enforce Prohibition against the bootleggers today." He held that the matter of enforcement should be prosecuted vigorously by both State and National Governments and closed his address to the Bar Association with these words, "We must justify that confidence (of the people looking to the legal fraternity for loyalty to law) by dedicating ourselves to the preservation of constitutional government, the richest heritage of the centuries, the dream of the founders of the Republic, the child of sacrifice and of revolution, the hope of civilization, the guarantee of peace, and by passing it on to our children, not impaired, but purified and strengthened. We are officers of the court. We have registered an oath to uphold the Constitution. We accept the challenge. It shall not be nullified." Since Mr. McAdoo is the most prominent candidate for the Democratic nomina-

tion for President of the United States in 1928, his clear-cut position on Prohibition and its enforcement puts the question boldly before the people. Such declarations as he has made constitute a no uncertain notice to the opponents of Prohibition that there is a substantial sentiment for Prohibition in the United States, and its ultimate enforcement constitutes what seems to be a distinct challenge to the Democratic party not to ally itself with the minority nullificationists. It is also, indirectly, a challenge to the Republican party on the same subject. Such an utterance as that by so prominent a man as Mr. McAdoo is bound to compel a direct and fearless facing of the Prohibition question by every candidate aspiring to the Presidency of the United States, and the best political prophets say that no candidate opposed to Prohibition can be nominated in any party nor can he be elected to the Presidency.

Pernicious Propaganda Regarding America

We take the following from an impartial British newspaper regarding America. "Some noteworthy comments on Prohibition in America are printed in a *Guardian* interview with Miss Lucy Gardner, whose name is so closely and honourably associated with *Copec*. Miss Gardner disclaims any intention of discussing the Prohibition question. But what she does say is illuminating. She went to America with all her instincts on the side of freedom. She came back impressed most deeply with the heroic effort which the nation is making to deny itself, for the sake of the good of the whole, what many enjoyed, and what some saw no harm in. As to the general effect of Prohibition she wishes, as one who went to scoff and remained to pray, to bear her testimony to its result. Her judgment on the allegations of increased drinking amongst young people will be welcomed by all friends of Temperance. I spoke at many gatherings," she says, "both at colleges and high schools, and came directly into touch with the students.

And I always asked the question: "Is there more drinking among the students than there used to be before the Volstead Act?" And the kind of reply I used to get was this: We suppose it must be so because so many people say it, but it most certainly is not so here. "And one wonders how far the enemies of this great moral spectacle that America has given to the world exaggerate, for the purposes of propaganda, instances of which may be found in every university in the world."

What Arnold Bennett Thinks About Drink

The New Campaigner, in its current issue has the following about a popular author:

It is interesting to find Mr. Arnold Bennett, who has on various occasions expressed himself very emphatically an opponent of Prohibition, admitting, in an article to a Sunday newspaper, that 'the majority of drinkers are slaves to alcohol, in the sense that it controls them more than they control it.' He goes farther, and endorses the scientific judgment that alcohol, far from being a stimulant, is a narcotic says: 'I look about among my acquaintances in various spheres—business, literature, the stage, the bar, politics—and I see everywhere men whose lives are obvious: clouded and their careers impeded, if not most seriously imperilled, by continual immoderate indulgence in alcohol. And I would say, further, that the decent majority of people who drink anything that would be more interesting company, more loving倾慕, more sympathetic, more efficient citizens, and it is at the polling booth that the principle polling booths, if you cut down their consumption by half, and I would say, if you cut down the majority of them to cut down their consumption by half. It is true that there are exceptions, but in

the same breath, delivers himself of a eulogy, in which these astonishing words occur: 'A liquid with this unique record deserves a better fate than to be prohibited And think of the innumerable varied forms of it, the varied colours of it shining in the uplifted glasses, the varied exquisite physical reactions of it as it slides down the human throat, the varied ecstasies (all too brief!) it produces in the human head!' What solution to the tangle does Mr. Bennett offer? We would add that it is tragic that such a writer should deal with such a subject so triflingly as the closing lines above indicate.

Efficiency and Drink

"I take the counts of my indictment of the drink evil from outside the temperance movement," said the Rev. Henry Carter at Whitehaven. *Punch*, *The Observer*, *The Efficiency Magazine* refuse to advertise intoxicants of any kind, and the *Spectator* has for some time refused to advertise spirits. *Punch* represents humour, *The Observer* serious politics, and *The Efficiency Magazine* is by business men for business men. When *Efficiency* was approached by an advertising agent offering a contract for a certain alcoholic liquor, the offer was declined. 'This is a very lucrative advertisement. Why not take it?' he urged. 'You have forgotten the name of our magazine,' was the reply. 'Efficiency and drink are opposed to each other.'

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's Cocktails: Who Drank them?

We quote the following from our Calcutta contemporary *The Guardian*, who a London correspondent writes:

"I am glad to see that even *The Daily Mail* has gone out of its way to correct some silly stories that have been going round that Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, at a Trade Union Congress luncheon during the Miners' Strike, had consumed no fewer than six cocktails. Apparently the truth of the matter is that the host and two other guests had two cocktails each on the verandah of the hotel. Mr. MacDonald

had none, but, unhappily, when the party went inside for luncheon the six empty glasses were disposed in front of where he had been sitting. There, doubtless, they were observed by someone too eager to draw the wrong conclusion."

Abstainers and Drinking Entertainments

As some young people in India are sometimes in doubt regarding the advisability of their going to entertainments where alcoholic drinking takes place we give the following from *The Methodist Times* of London:

Ministers are frequently asked by young people whether, as Christians, they may patronise this or that kind of entertainment, and it is not always easy to lay down a definite ruling. The best advice one can give is, perhaps, the printer's maxim: 'When in doubt, leave it out.' The following

story, which I read in a Colonial newspaper, has a direct bearing on this question. A young lady defiantly said to one who had disapproved her attendance at some doubtful places of amusement. 'I think a Christian can go anywhere.' 'Certainly' replied her friend, 'but your remark reminds me of a thing that happened to a party of us last summer. We were going to explore a coal mine. One of the young ladies came dressed in a dainty white frock. Her friends remonstrated. She appealed to the miner who was to guide the party; "Can't I wear a white dress in the mine?" "There is nothing to prevent it," he answered, "but there will be much to prevent you wearing a white frock when you come out." We only need say in addition to the foregoing that many in India lose their very souls through going to places about which they have doubts.

Children of the Empire

I had occasion to visit one of India's most famous Rug Factories in Amritsar two evenings ago. Friends in the home land wanted some rugs chosen for them and I went over for the ostensible purpose of choosing patterns, and learning about prices. After walking down one of the long work rooms of the Factory, I came away with a sad heart. The rugs were all that could be desired in pattern, in texture, and in design. Hundreds of them were being woven in the looms, but it was the workers that brought sorrow to my heart. In almost every case I found one man and five or six boys working at a loom. Boys of 10 and 12 years of age were working away most industriously. I enquired about their lives. It seemed inexpressibly sad that boys so young as these who already show traces of the hard lives they have to lead should have to work from dawn till dusk, day in and day out.

They were all exceedingly thin and pale. The Guide noticing that I was greatly perturbed over their sad condition said:

"It is much worse down the line."

I passed on admiring the beauty of the artistic rugs but thinking more of the lustreless lives of those bits of humanity who were weaving, weaving with restless fingers the beautiful patterns that would eventually adorn palaces in India and other lands. The ages of the boys seem to decrease farther down the factory.

Coming to a splendid rug 20' x 14' and of a beautiful design I stopped before it. A young man sat in the centre of the loom weaving. At the outer edge a tiny boy with claw-like fingers was wearily weaving in the coloured threads.

"He is not more than five," said the Guide. His appearance showed this to be probably true.

THE INDIAN TEMPERANCE NEWS

At 7 o'clock every morning the little child must be dragged from his bed and taken away to work. He is not given permission to leave the loom until 12 o'clock when all the workmen take a recess for food and a little rest. At 2 P. M. he again resumes his task and plies away till sundown. It was 6.30 P. M. as I stood there talking.

Turning to one of the over-seers I said "These children are all so small. How are you able to keep them steadily at work for so many hours? Do you have to punish them?" "No," he said, "We do not use any physical punishment. We just frighten them with words." Who could not read between the lines just what this may mean to the little boys who are in the hands of these task masters. This little five-year-old earns two annas daily.

Not one, but many children from five to twelve years of age work in that great rug factory.

The light was not very good. The air was full of dust. I saw no play grounds, nothing but an alley where the little boys are supposed to play half an hour between twelve and two. The boys from ten to fourteen years of age, I was told, receive from annas four to annas twelve daily for their work.

Before leaving the place I asked the

man in the office, if there was any Labour Act which forbade employers engaging children of such tender years to work for them. He said there was an Act which forbade little children working in factories where the work is being done by machinery but nothing to cover hand-made work.

If this is the true interpretation of the Act of 1922 which says:—

"No child shall be employed in any factory unless he is in possession of a Certificate granted under Section 7 or Section 8 showing that he is not less than 12 years of age and is fit for employment in a Factory and while at work carries either the Certificate itself or a token giving reference to such Certificate," also "No child shall be employed in any factory for more than six hours in any one day."

Then should not the citizens of Amritsar who have the welfare of their little children at heart look into the matter and do something to rescue these little ones from this oppression.

We are living in an age when the welfare of the child is receiving great attention. Much has been done to alleviate suffering and to make life brighter for the little children of the land, but much yet remains to be done to sweeten the lives of many of India's children.

MARY J. CAMPBELL.

Letter to H. E. the Viceroy

15, Rajpur Road,
Delhi, 9th March, 1927

HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT
HON'BLE BARON IRWIN,
GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA
MY LORD,

I desire to forward for your Lordship's earnest consideration the accompanying memorial on behalf of the Women's Christian Temperance Union of India, with the full support of the

Prohibition League of India and its affiliated societies

The Memorial reads as follows:—

"Whereas doubts have been expressed in some quarters concerning the desire of the people of India for Prohibition, we, the undersigned citizens of British India beg to approach your Excellency with a humble prayer that with a view ultimately to attain this end, the principle of Local Option be recognised in this country and that measures be adopted to ensure the in-

introduction of Bills embodying the said principle in the various provincial legislatures of the country, the principle to apply to all kinds of intoxicating liquors and drugs whether foreign or domestic."

Your Excellency will be interested to learn that the memorial has received the support, by individual signatures, of more than thirty three thousand of your British subjects; that it contains signatures in fourteen of the principal languages of India; and that in the form of which it is being forwarded to Your Excellency it is one fifth of a mile in length. We should have esteemed it a great favour to have been allowed to present this remarkable document to Your Excellency in person, so that those who know the facts and feelings of the people in various parts of the Empire who have signed the petition might have had the opportunity to state to your Excellency the full significance of the Memorial. But as Your Excellency is already aware, our humble request for an interview had to be declined owing to Your Excellency's many engagements. In view of this may we be permitted to make the following statement.

The Women's Christian Temperance Union is an organization that covers the world. The branch in India was founded in 1887 and has gradually grown until to-day it has 162 local organisations in nine Provincial Divisions and a membership of 7,000. The Union was never more alive than it is to-day and it is gaining in influence and numbers almost everywhere. The signatures to the Memorial hereby submitted to Your Excellency have been largely obtained by the membership of this Union, usually in connection with public meetings at which the present policy of Excise Administration has been explained, and the persons whose signatures were sought clearly informed of the nature of the Memorial they were requested to sign. Your Excellency may take the Memorial therefore as expressing a genuine plea from the signatories for the introduction of a local option policy with the view of ultimate Prohibition in India.

In reference to the substance of the petition your petitioners are well aware that Your Excellency's Government, through its representatives in the Council of State, and in the Legislative Assembly, have definitely declared any policy of Prohibition to be impracticable, even though the consumption of liquor and drugs, moderate or immoderate, is contrary to the sentiment of the great majority of the population of India. Although they do not hold to that view your petitioners are willing that that question should be left to the hope of its ultimate attainment. But they desire earnestly to seek from Your Excellency's Government, acknowledging gratefully its aim to promote the cause of temperance in this country by every means within its power its expression of sympathy with a forward policy in Provincial Legislatures in and through which the principle shall be accepted that licensing is a function which should be exercised, as far as possible, in deference to local opinion.

If it be contended that the Reforms Act has handed over the power to Provincial Governments to deal with this subject apart from any expression of opinion by the supreme Government and that Bombay has determined to seek the attainment of prohibition, and the Punjab has already passed a Local Option Act your petitioners would urge that the Supreme Government has still the control of foreign liquor and an expression of its sympathy with any changes of administrative machinery by which local option laws might further the interests of Temperance would be of supreme value to those who desire to see the people of India given the power to determine this question for themselves.

May we in conclusion bring to Your Excellency's notice the fact that in asking for Your Excellency's sympathetic assistance in this matter, your petitioners are only repeating the proposal of the Most Honourable the Secretary of State for India who in a despatch dated 29th May 1914 addressed to His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor General of India in Council suggested even then, that

functions of advisory Committee might be so enlarged that it might be within their recognised sphere to call attention to special cases and localities in town or country in which it might seem desirable and likely to be in consonance with the wishes of the inhabitants that the ward, or special area should be kept altogether immune from the sale of intoxicants.

I have the honour to be

My Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient servant.

(SD.) MARY J. CAMPBELL.

President, W. C. T. U. of India.

The Reply

Viceroyal Lodge,

Delhi, 21st March, 1927.

Dear Madam.

I have shown your letter of 9th. March to His Excellency who desires me to say that he regrets he cannot comply with your request that he should receive a delegation from the Women's Christian Temperance Union. He will however be glad to consider any thing further which you may wish to submit to him in writing.

Yours faithfully,

G. CUNNINGHAM,

Private Secretary to the Viceroy.

Our Washington Letter

Notes by the Way

These notes are written at St. Petersburg, Florida, where Mr. Lum and I are enjoying a few days of summer weather in the middle of winter. The palm trees, poinsettia, hibiscus, bougainvillea, orange, creeper, bamboo and other semi-tropical trees and shrubs make me feel very much at home, while the proximity to the sea makes the air very much like that enjoyed on a sea voyage.

Is Prohibition Slipping

A large church in Washington, D.C. conducts Sunday afternoon lectures on topics of general interest and those which concern the welfare of the nation. Not long ago Mr. Wayne B. Wheeler, national council for the Anti-saloon League was the speaker on the subject, "Is Prohibition Slipping?" Mr. Wheeler reviewed the history of the 18th amendment to the constitution of the United States, now in its 8th year. He told of the agitation for a century, of the "dry" towns, counties and of the states which began going "dry" as early as 1851, until 95% of the territory and 68% of the people of the

United States were living under "dry" laws before the federal amendment was passed. Mr. Wheeler asked if you would call a few clods slipping the hill slipping. The loose debris slides down but the mountain stays. In every reform there is at some points what might be called a backwash, a recession in some areas, but that does not mean that the cause is lost or will be.

Some of the states have better enforcement laws than those of the federal government, having had longer experience in dealing with the problem but those of the federal government are gradually being improved. The forces against prohibition are better organized and more vociferous than ever before and there is good reason for every loyal citizen to do his part to promote law observance and enforcement and to help maintain prohibition. The great hue and cry over industrial alcohol poisoned by government to kill its citizens disturbed some who did not know that the present method of denaturing alcohol has been in use since 1903, thirteen years before we had national prohibition, and that it is the same method as that used in Europe.

Towards Racial Understanding

We happened to be in Knoxville, Tennessee, when I learned that a noted social service worker from New York City was addressing a group of people at the Young Women's Christian Association. Through his address and reports made by residents of that city I learned of very earnest, practical and efficient methods employed there and elsewhere to bring the people of different races together in sympathy and brotherly relations. I regretted my inability to be present at the next meeting when able negro men and women would take part in the discussions.

Southern Democrats and Prohibition

A Sunday in Greensboro, North Carolina, gave us an opportunity of hearing a strong sermon on missions and Christian citizenship. It was January 16th when all over the land the seventh anniversary of the 18th amendment was being commemorated. The minister said he had voted the democratic ticket many times but he eloquently expressed his convictions and hoped that if that party nominated a "wet" candidate for president of the United States it would be the death knell to the party. The hearty "amens" from the large congregation proved that many shared his convictions. The southern states are strongly democratic and also for prohibition and despite the loud talking of the "wets" of New York and New Jersey in favour of nominating Al Smith or other wet candidates for President, the convention of 1926 will not be likely to risk defeat by such nomination.

Conditions in Florida

Here we find active Women's Christian Temperance Unions and a press that cooperates in standing for law enforcement and righteousness. The daily papers of St. Petersburg refuse to publish the proceedings of divorce and other trials which are detrimental to the public morals. Though Florida has suffered much from the recession following the unreasonable boom of

more than a year ago and from the terrific storm of last summer, times are improving gradually, the people are hopeful and the churches are crowded with worshippers. Some of them are increasing in membership more rapidly and giving more money for the work of the Kingdom, then they did in the days of great prosperity. One large church in St. Petersburg regularly holds a double service twice a day to accommodate the crowds that attended.

The W. C. T. U. Conference

The National women's Christian Temperance of the United States decided to hold a Conference in Washington, D. C. for the purpose of conferring with leaders in Congress and others in official position that they might work more intelligently and effectively for law observance and enforcement. W. C. T. U. leaders from thirty-one states were present and more than 600 women registered that they might have the privilege of attending the sessions which were full of inspiration and plan for the work the organization is doing throughout country.

"Prohibition is the best method yet found of dealing with the liquor traffic" and prohibition is the law and it is a good law" expressed the conviction, not only of the women of the organization, but of senators, representatives, doctors, and government officials who brought the message to the Conference. We heard of the new emphasis on law observance rather than law enforcement; of the educational programme being carried out and the enlistment of thousands of young people on the side of righteousness and prohibition; of the brave and effective work of the coast guards who have dispersed the ships of "rum row" off the Atlantic coast; of the actual number (constituting a large majority) of "dry" senators and representative in Congress, though the few very noisy "wets" in that body aided by the press often give a different impression; of the very unworthy methods sometimes used to deceive the public; and of the victory gained in many parts of the United States—notably of that in Mis-

souri where the majority voting for the retention of the state prohibition law at the recent election was 275,543—a much greater majority for prohibition than the state had ever given previously.

At the banquet which closed the Conference senators and representatives from forty-one states were present and scores of them spoke briefly but strongly in support of the 18th amendment, many pledging their help to make it effective.

Mrs. Ella A. Boole, National Presi-

dent is a master of ceremonies hard to equal and she was at her best in the regular session and at the banquet, Miss Anna A. Gordon, our beloved president of the World W. C. T. U. added interest and inspiration by her presence and addresses. The tone of the Conference was not that of gratulation over victories won, but always that of challenge to "Hold fast and go forward" with greater determination, faith and courage, until complete victory is won.

February 19, 1927

Notes and Comments

To Governors Loyal To Prohibition

The Governor of Maine, Mr. Ralph O. Brewster and his wife became members of the Portland, Maine W. C. T. U. Their two sons, Charles and Owen have signed the L. T. L. Pledge Cards. Mrs. Brewster in sending her membership dues referred to National Prohibition as follows:—

"This wonderful step in progress, I am sure, will be preserved, but not without more work and vigilance by those who see the light, as error seems to be very persistent. It was such a pleasure for Governor Brewster and me, to be present at the Victory Luncheon."

Mr. J. S. Fisher, Governor Pennsylvania, who has been in office one month, has made it very plain to the Legislature that he disapproves of the attempt to have a state-wide referendum on the Eighteenth Amendment. Liquor interests have banded to force a bill for a referendum through the Legislature and afterward force consideration from the voters.

The stand taken by Mr. Fisher shows that he would undoubtedly veto any such bill and the fact that the wet element in the Legislature cannot control a sufficient number of votes to override his objection leaves the

liquor interest without a leg to stand on; much confusion has resulted in the wet ranks.

Are we earnestly praying that the day may speedily come when the Governors of our Provinces in India will be willing to become honorary members of the W. C. T. U.? Nothing is impossible with God.

General Butler's Clear Pronouncement

General Smedley D. Butler, a leading politician in Pennsylvania, who has been recently quoted in wet newspapers as having turned against Prohibition wired to Mrs. Elizabeth R. Ferguson, President of the W. C. T. U. of Philadelphia on the 7th Anniversary of Prohibition:—

"I am unalterably in favour of Prohibition, but disgusted with conditions brought about by allowing this great moral issue to become a political trading point. The present enforcement law of Pennsylvania must be greatly strengthened or entirely re-written with severe penalties for violators, if our scrap with liquor is to approach success in our lifetime. Don't be satisfied with hollow forms of victory. Go after the other side and chew them, otherwise they will win. Contentment with conditions is disastrous. We must either advance or lose ground."

No Weakening of the Law

A new dry measure has just been passed by the Senate of the United States, which will give vital aid to the enforcement of the Prohibition Law. This Bill puts all Prohibition Enforcement Officers under the Civil Service Law. This Bill passed by 71-to-6 votes. The National League of Women voters in commenting upon the passage of the Prohibition United Organization Bill said this is a step in the right direction —toward better enforcement of the 18th Amendment.

Wayne B. Wheeler and Dr. F. Scott McBride have both expressed much satisfaction over the approval of this measure.

Day by day the United States Senate is showing that it is determined in every possible way to strengthen the enforcement of the Prohibition Law.

Punjab Agricultural Minister on Excise Policy

Sirdar Jogendra Singh said in the last sitting of the Budget Session of the Punjab Legislative Council March 23 regarding the excise policy. He could not see the possibility of enforcing Prohibition, but for the next three years if they could make use of Local Option in states and could organize

Temperance Societies in villages and close down shops where conditions permitted they would have done a good deal to pave the way for future Prohibition.

The Editor has always regretted the weak Local Option Bill which passed in the Punjab Legislative Council about three years ago. Had the original Bill which was presented by Mr. Kundan Lall Rallia Ram been adopted, the Punjab would have been much farther on the road towards Prohibition than it is to-day. But Temperance workers must not be discouraged. It is hoped that many workers in the Punjab will rally round Lala Nand Lall, North India's most outstanding Temperance worker, who has been asked by the All India Prohibition League to centre his efforts on explaining the meaning of the Local Option Bill and the benefits that may come from it to the people of the Punjab.

Sardar Jogendra Singh attended a meeting in the Temperance Hall at Amritsar recently. He was much affected by a Temperance song which was sung by Lala Nand Lal. He said at the close of the song. "It was the voice of this veteran worker that saved me from drowning in the glass thirty-five years ago.

Agnes E. Slack

A Reminiscent and Tribute

By BLANCHE READ JOHNSTON

It is a high privilege to me to pay tribute to the life of my dear friend and co-worker in our World's Work, Miss Agnes Slack.

There is gratification that Miss Slack's life's story has been published. It is a biography of fascinating interest to her many friends and admirers, and much more, a record of valuable information and important historical date concerning the International

Movement to which Miss Slack has consecrated her life's service and her exceptional gifts and abilities.

I seem always to have known Agnes Slack. But in reality I only met her personally in 1913. On that occasion she was the honoured guest and speaker at our National Convention, which was held in London, Ontario, Canada, in that year. It was an interesting public address, sparkling with humour and striking incidents and facts. Miss Slack had been presented with magnificent floral sheafs.

All Miss Slack's friends will know she is a lover of walking and open windows. At the close of her lecture, she refused all offers of a conveyance, assuring us that she preferred to walk alone to the home of her hostess. I called a carriage and had driven through the lovely autumn night to my temporary abode. After passing along some distance, I noticed a lady walking very quickly along the pavement in the beautiful Queen's avenue. I am not absolutely sure now, but I think Miss Slack had become a little uncertain of her location in relation to her destination, so I was delighted when she, at the late hour, in a strange city, was persuaded to accept a place in the carriage for herself and flowers. And so commenced an acquaintanceship with one who is now a much beloved friend.

Afterwards at the Brooklyn World's Convention (1913) I had further opportunities of observing her, and I was impressed with her keenness of perception, her acute mental grasp of the great variety of problems seeking solution, and her readiness in comprehending a situation and realizing how each peculiar and separate one should be met.

We have met frequently since that time, and for almost ten years our correspondence has been constant and carried on in a most happy and harmonious way.

In 1920, during our World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union Convention in London, England, the

distinguished honour came to me of becoming associated with Miss Slack as co-honorary secretary of the World's Union. The remembrance of her loving acceptance of me in that capacity will always live in my heart. The hours spent with her in counsel and conference in the home of our late esteemed and lamented President, Rosaline, Countess of Carlisle, cannot be obliterated from memory's rich storehouse. Lady Carlisle, in her clever and gracious way, initiated me in the problems, principles and tremendous potentialities and responsibilities of our World's Work. And upon those memorable occasions I was made aware of the warm affection of the Countess for Miss Slack, and her unlimited confidence in the future triumphs of our great world-wide organization, and of Miss Slack's important part in the leadership in achieving ultimate success. Of Miss Slack's zeal for and skillful devotion to the stupendous task of the world-wide banishment of the hydra-headed evil of strong drink, I have no words to give adequate expression. I would pay special tribute to her faith in God and that righteousness which exalts a nation, and her loyalty to her friends.

That the story of her self-sacrificial and brilliant life may carry a message of hopeful encouragement, of inspiration and stimulus to her associates all round the world I am confident, and I hope all White Ribbon leaders may secure a copy and that it may be placed in public libraries everywhere.

The W. C. T. U. at Work

Mrs. Cover, President of the Bengal W. C. T. U. Division writes under date March 29th from Bogra:—

"You should have heard ere this that Miss Davis was taken ill and had to be removed to the Presidency General Hospital, Calcutta on the 19th of March. She is rapidly improving.

"We did some strenuous visiting while in Calcutta and left for Burhanpur March 11th. We had five full wonderful days there. Addressed over 1000 students. We attended the Annual Meeting of the Total Abstainer's Society which was started 51 years ago. Miss Davis spoke. The President of the Society, Rev. Stur-

berg of the L.M.S. said it was the first time they had ever had a lady speaker for their Anniversary Meeting, in his 30 years experience."

We trust Miss Davis will be able to come to us again some time.

I feel we need a Lecturer and Organizer to educate the forces that we hope to form into Temperance Societies.

Central Provinces Convention

"Third class ticket to Khandwa, please," said a dozen different women's voices in different sections of C. P. as they boarded their train for the Annual Convention which was held in Khandwa, February 24, 25. The "four points" of the C. P. compass were represented, *i. e.* delegates came from the four divisions of the C. P.—Nagpur Division, Jubbulpore Division, Ner-

budda Division, Chittisgarh Division, "and Berar."

The Political Divisions were not only represented, but there were equal representations of both Indians and English present. The news that other Provincial Conferences were being held in the vernacular made us desire that ours also might soon follow their example. The business sessions were ably presided over by our retiring president, Mrs. Felt, and two public meetings were held where our National President gave two fine addresses to appreciative Indian audiences. They were forty-eight busy hours for all, but it was not time wasted, nor regretted. "Time has been given only for us to exchange each year of our life with the remembrance of truth."

E. E. WARD

Mrs. John Rodriques

Late Superintendent of Purity Work, Madras Division,
W. C. T. U.

By MRS. S. CHANCE

Ethel Maud Simpson was born at Madras on the 8th September 1869. Her father was a British soldier. Her young life was fraught with difficulty, but she bravely faced it and began teaching as a pupil teacher at the early age of 13, rising by dint of hard work to the post of Head Mistress of Christ Church School, where she had received her early education. Maud was possessed of a high order of intelligence and indomitable courage, qualities which served her in after life. As a young woman she had a charming personality and became a favourite in the dance room. Her moral rectitude won for her the respect of young men. As she in later life, and as a consecrated Christian, realized the danger of the dance rooms, she eschewed dancing and did all she

could to dissuade young people from the pastime.

In 1891 Maud Simpson became the wife of Mr. John Rodriques who rose to be Deputy Superintendent, Government Telegraph Department. Not long after Mrs. Rodriques was soundly converted to God at Secunderabad under the instrumentality of the Young Women's Christian Association, and her husband also underwent a similar change of heart, and their united lives became *devoted* to Christ's service. After his retirement from Government service Mr. Rodriques was appointed to the pastorate of the English Baptist Church, Vepery, Madras, and his godly wife was his devoted helpmate in this very needy parish.

Mrs. Rodriques loved God with a great depth of love, and it became the main object of her life to carry the Gospel to the sinful, the poor, and tell of Jesus and His love wherever she went. She devoted her energies for several years in rescuing victims of drink and social vice. She carried

with her much affection and a winsomeness that went to the heart of many a wayward soul. She was acceptable to her own people, the Anglo-Indians, as well as to Europeans and Indians. Could she help to save a soul or aid one in any way, her native courage, sanctified by the Holy Spirit carried her into high places or to the very depths of slumdom. People blamed her for leaving home to attend to some errand of mercy, but such was her desire to rescue the perishing that her reply would be "My sister-in-law is the Home Missionary and is good enough to give me the opportunity of ministering to those outside who need me."

Mrs. Rodriques' sense of the heinousness of sin was keen, and she strove to point all to a clean, straight life. "A white life for two" was her motto. Some of us accompanied her to Church one afternoon to see her cook take the right step towards the woman he had wronged. Mrs. Rodriques very probably was responsible for the entertainment that followed, but the humour of the situation lay in our singing "The voice that breathed o'er Eden" after the marriage ceremony had been performed! We remember another kindly act of hers to a servant who died: Mrs. Rodriques helped to make the shroud for the corpse, and then followed the mortal remains of the woman to its last resting place.

Her own and her husband's relatives were the first object of her care, and many are the testimonies to the financial help she rendered them. Could she nurse even an infectious case, her home was open, and such was her large-heartedness that not only for relatives but for all who needed help, her purse was open. We have known her to part with her own belongings in order to clothe others. And who

shall tell how many a fallen women and needy children found a home through Mrs. Rodriques efforts! In this she was indefatigable. Her friends were many, and gladly made her their almoner to help the cases she presented to them. She was called "A good beggar," but it was always for those whose poverty wrung her loving heart.

Time would fail us to tell all the good wrought by this one good White Ribboner. Eternity alone will reveal that. But we have seen something of what God can do for and in and through one consecrated woman; we thank Him and take courage.

Of the many fallen women Sister Rodriques helped back to God, we specially remember two who are now happy wives and may be mothers too.

Sister Rodriques latterly lived in the glorious hope of the Lord Jesus' return to earth for His own: The Home-call came suddenly and unexpectedly last August, and she met it joyfully. It left a desolation in the heart of her husband and children and dear ones. The poor cried "Our Mother is gone," (It was subsequently found she had, prior to her death, already begun preparations for their Christmas Treat). Her motherless nephew moaned the loss of a Mother and friend, and we her White-Ribbon comrades exclaimed, "Who will fill this place she filled so efficiently? Who possesses the qualifications of such unique talents that the Purity Cause demands, and which our late sister was so eminently fitted?" Our only answer is, "God will provide." We render Him our homage and humble gratitude for His gift to our division in the person of Sister Rodriques. And we close this tribute of love to her memory with these words, "Many daughters have done virtuously, but thou excellest them all!"

Family News for April

The following donations have been received with grateful thanks for National Head Quarters rent.

Rajputana Division per Miss Smith Rs. 100-0-0.

From Mrs. Lum \$15,00 realizing Rs. 34-12-0.

Miss Ford of Mahoba, U. P. spent a week-end at Head Quarters a short time ago. She gave some very interesting details about the work of their W. C. T. U. in Mahoba. This Union celebrates its birthday every year by serving tea and cake to its friends and giving a nice programme.

Miss Burr of Philadelphia, U. S. A. has called several times at Head Quarters for the purpose of learning more about our work in India and also in getting information about women's movements generally. She is gathering material for two new books which she has been asked to write. She is the author of the "Life of Dr. Conwell" who was also a personal friend of hers. Miss Burr in her short stay in India has been able to enter very sympathetically and understandingly into the new movements of the day.

In the Burhanpur, Central Provinces, Government Baby Show (a town of 35,000) a Bible woman of the Methodist Mission received the silver medal for having given her baby the best care, and the baby received the gold medal as the Prize Baby of the show.

Miss Soule, one of our earnest W. C. T. U. workers in Jubulpur has translated, in connection with Miss Y. Bhaskare "It is Written" into Hindi. Miss Soule has also translated into Hindi "Among Ourselves."

Mrs. Rege, wife of D. V. Rege, Esqr. Deputy Commissioner of Khandwa District presided over a Purdah Meet-

ing in Khandwa during the C. P. Convention, which was held in that place.

Mrs. Rege is a Mahrathi Brahmin lady. She manifested great interest in the work of our organisation. At the close of the meeting where Miss Campbell spoke in Urdu to the ladies, Rs. 23 were subscribed by the Hindu ladies, who were present for the C. P. Divisional Work.

Miss Becker is the newly elected President of the C. P. Division. Mrs. Felt, the retiring President has been unceasing in her efforts for many years to build up the White Ribbon movement in her province. In her closing speech she said, "My giving up of the Presidency of the Division does not mean that I shall cease working for the W. C. T. U." Like our World President, Dr. Anne A. Gordon, Mrs. Felt feels it is a greater privilege to be a member of a Local Union than to serve in the highest office in the organization.

Miss Ruggles, the National Recording Secretary, who lives in Burhanpur knows full well how to sell literature and flavouring extracts at a Divisional Convention. She was busy in season and out of season with this bit of service which had been delegated to her by Mrs. Guse, who was not able to be present. Her sales for books, tracts and flavourings amounted to Rs. 30-7.

A W. C. T. U. worker in Nagpur was able to persuade 25 mothers to cease giving opium to their babies.

One of our Divisional Officers in the Central Provinces was greatly distressed on finding a large number of opium smokers in the town of Kareli, Narsingpur District. It has not generally been thought that India is a land where opium smoking is practised as in

China, but it is becoming better known that this terrible habit is fastening itself on large numbers in Calcutta and parts of Assam, and now this news from Central Provinces should make all who love India more earnest in their efforts to suppress the use of this deleterious intoxicating drug.

We are sorry indeed to part with Mrs. D. H. Manley of Calcutta for even one year, but we know that she well deserves the rest and change, which will be hers. Her splendid report of the sale of literature by the Bengal Division was published in the April Magazine and should inspire all of us to greater effort in helping our cause through the printed page. Mrs. Manley with her family sailed on March 3rd for the United States.

Miss J. Pinder was re-elected President of the Madras Division. Many of our members have enjoyed the hospitality of her beautiful home in Bangalore. We are deeply grateful to Miss Pinder, who in her exceedingly busy life, is willing to remain at the head of our work in Madras Division. She and the other Divisional Officers are already making plans for aggressive work in that Division.

Miss R. A. McCullough of the United Presbyterian Mission, Gujranwala Punjab and also a member of the Local Union of the W. C. T. U. in that place spent March 5th to 7th at Head Quarters. Before leaving she renewed her subscription for the *Indian Temperance News* remarking, as she did so, that she could not do without it during her furlough in America. We hope all missionaries who are going on furlough will do likewise. Miss McCullough's home address is Greenwood, Missouri. Miss McCullough has spent 46 years in missionary work in India and has never lived in any other station than Gujranwala during this long period of service.

Mrs. Mary Bappu of Harda, C. P.

writes that this city now has very few places where liquor is sold.

She has sent in the names of ten new subscribers for the I. T. N. also Rs. 38 8-0 for the permanent headquarters fund. Will done!

Family News for May

Donations for Headquarters received with grateful thanks

Mrs. Lum	...	Rs. 100. 0. 0.
Fort Dodge, Iowa		
W. C. T. U.	Rs. 13. 0. 0.	
United Provinces Division		Rs. 100. 0. 0.
Madras Division...	Rs. 25. 0. 0.	
Punjab Division..	Rs. 99. 0. 0.	
Miss Sadie Miller..	Rs. 20. 0. 0.	

On April 7th Mrs. Martha Das, a teacher in the Avalon High School, Pathankot was married to Dr. Beli Parshad of Bannu. It was Mrs. Das who translated the "Power House" into Urdu a few years ago. She has been a member of the W. C. T. U. in Pathankot for many years and will be greatly missed from the School and Christian community. Our best wishes go to with her in her new home. She subscribed for the I. T. N. on her wedding day.

Miss Helen Maya Das is spending the month of April and part of May in visiting her Punjab Work. She was gratified at the prompt response made to her request for visiting and holding meetings in the different local unions. The Punjab Division is giving Rs. 180/- annually towards the rent for Head Quarters.

Miss Marion Navalkar spent the month of March at Head Quarters. She made good use of the Literature Department while here and when she left said she felt she understood our work better now than ever before. It was a great privilege to have this devoted worker in the Delhi home. At the present time, she is carrying out a programme in Bombay City which was prepared for her by Miss Elliott.

Our comrades will be glad to hear that Miss Joan Davis, who was ill with malaria and bronchitis in a Calcutta Hospital is now back at Head Quarters. She is growing stronger rapidly.

At the annual meeting of the Women's Indian Association, Madras. Mrs. Muthulakshmi, M. L. C., presided. Resolutions were passed requesting the Government to extend to women the right of service on juries,

deplored early marriages and urging the Government to pass legislation to make marriage below the age of sixteen an act of penal offence. It demanded raising the age of consent to sixteen.

Dr. W. L. and Mrs. Ferguson, also Miss Susie Ferguson sailed from Madras April 18th, for the home land. Their address is 3026 W. Washington Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois.

Rajputana Annual W.C.T.U. Convention

The Annual Convention of the Rajputana Division of the W. C. T. U. was held in Ajmer, March 15th, 1927.

The Convention from the standpoint of attendance, was a disappointment, as delegates from only three out-of-town stations were present. The sessions were held in the Methodist Girls' School, and members of the Local Unions provided a bountiful cafeteria lunch which was much enjoyed. It was with deep regret that we said good-bye to our capable President, Mrs. C. A. Cooke, who, for a year, has led forward the Temperance work in our Province. Retirement of Mr. Cooke takes her from our midst; but we know that where ever she resides she will be true to the ideals for which our Organization stands, and lend a hand in the work of the W. C. T. U. Our prayerful interest goes with her. It was a source of gratification to all that our former President, Miss E. Copeland, had just returned from furlough, fresh for the fray! She was duly elected President for 1927. Mrs. C. B. Hill was re-elected to the office of Corresponding Secretary, and we welcome Miss McNaught, of Nasirabad as our new Recording Secretary, Miss Dick having gone on furlough. Miss A. Smith was re-elected Treasurer. Rev. Wilkie, who has recently returned from Home was elected to the Office of Superintendent of the Blue Ribbon Association together with Rev. Karim

Ullah of Ajmer. Dr. Susan Campbell became Superintendent of the Evangelistic Department, while Miss E. L. Lawson took over the Literature Department. Once again we elected the able Head Master of the Husband Memorial High School, Mr. A. N. David, Superintendent of the Department of Scientific Temperance Instruction. Dr. Umpherston and Miss A. Smith are to care for the Child Welfare Work.

The presence of our beloved National President was a source of inspiration and cheer to all present. The evening session took the form of a Public Lecture, held in the Town Hall. The Commissioner, Major Heale, took the chair, and we were gratified with the tactful, forceful and educative address delivered by Miss Mary J. Campbell, to a large audience, composed largely of cultured Indian citizens of Ajmer. Mrs. Cooke followed up the address, with a few earnest words of appreciation of the valuable work done, in India, for the cause of Temperance, which was recognized by the Government of India in the award of the "Kaiser-i-Hind" Medal to Miss Campbell, some years ago.

The Corresponding Secretary, in her report, spoke of our representation at the National Convention held in Bombay, at the beginning of the year, and of the election of two of our members to National Offices, Dr. Tara Nath

Martin, becoming Superintendent of Child Welfare, and Mrs. C. B. Hill, Superintendent of Medal Contests. She stated that there have been two outstanding achievements, during the year, for which we are especially thankful. The first is for the work of the National Organizer, Miss Helen Maya Das, in our Division, during October and November 1925, and the other is the success which crowned the efforts of our organization to raise a good sum of money with which to carry on Temperance Work.

Realizing the importance of teaching the youth, in our schools, the harmful effects of the use of alcohol, it was decided that the work of Miss Maya Das, should largely consist of scientific instruction, in the Schools. Thanks are due to Miss C. Campbell and her committee, who arranged her Itinerary, and secured an entrance to these Institutions, to those who extended hospitality to Miss Maya Das, as well as to those who readily gave the use of their School and Churches. A series of four addresses were given in Mission and Government Schools of all grades and both sexes from Primary to High Schools. On the Sabbaths talks were given in Sunday Schools, and at Church Services. A very successful Purdah Party was held in Ajmer, when about ninety women, of the Hindu, Mohamadan, Parsi, Christian and European communities gathered and listened to Mrs. Cooke and Miss Maya Das. A sum total of sixty-five addresses were given in five different stations by Miss Maya Das. The Head Master of one of the High Schools wrote as follows:—

"The Staff and students offer their grateful, thanks to the W. C. T. U. for deputing Miss Maya Das to deliver a series of lectures here on Hygiene and Temperance, which were thoroughly appreciated as very valuable, from a scientific as well as educational point of view."

Early in the year, plans were made to hold a "Sale of Work" in November, in the Grounds of the Railway Institute, Ajmer. Mrs. Patterson, of the Residency opened the sale. Miss E. L.

Lawson was chairman of the Committee, and by her indefatigable labours did much to make it a success. She was ably assisted by Mrs. Cooke, Mrs. McKenzie and the other Stall Holders. Over 1,400 rupees were turned into the Treasury of the Division. This sum enables the Division to help with rent at National Headquarters, Child Welfare Work, Organizer's Fund, Literature and other important works!

Reports were given as follows:—

Phulera. "The Union was broken up by the transfer of five of the members. There are now two Scattered Members. They held three meetings of the Union, and one for Indian Christians, during the year."

Nasirabad. "Work is carried on at the Girls' Boarding School. Temperance Meetings are held once in two or three months, and Rs. 5 dues were given during 1926. There are fourteen girls in the School ten in the Hospital and two outside members."

Beawar. Reports nothing done this year, but some women willing to join. A collection was taken in the Church, during the visit of Miss Maya Das. With the return of Workers from furlough it is hoped something will be done in 1927.

Jodhpur reports "Nothing being done at present; but hope to start a Union, later."

Piploda reports "A Union of six members; but no meetings have been held during the year."

Ajmer has two Unions. The English Union is well organized, and holds regular meetings, on the first Wednesday of each month, with the exception of the hot weather. A Medal Contest was given by the girls and boys of the Juvenile Temple, as the programme of the December meeting, at the Railway Institute. There are about twenty members. It continues to hold Temperance meetings, regularly, for the Blue Ribbon Apprentices. The Indian Union has held three meetings during 1926, and collected Rs. 5.12.0 dues. New officers have been elected for 1927.

Reports were given by the various Superintendents of Departments.

All present were helped by the talk on "Methods of Work" and "Organization," by Miss Mary J. Campbell, and the Devotional address of Rev. Wilkie, and we felt up-lifted, and encouraged to serve another year, by the noon-tide

service conducted by Miss E. L. Lawson.

(SD.) G. G. HILL,
Corresponding Secretary,
Rajputana W. C. T. U

From the Excise Report of C. P. and Berar for 1925

Consumption in the Province as a whole is only a little over one-third of what it was five years ago (1919-1920) then, consumption in proof gallons was 1,469,877, in 1925, - 554,375.

These figures demonstrate clearly that since the inauguration of the new excise policy a very gratifying advance has been made towards prohibition in the towns and in the more developed rural areas where the control of consumption is well established and where the facilities for illicit distillation are few. These areas provide the bulk of the excise revenue. In the third and fourth areas the inference to be drawn from the fall in consumption is less obvious, for it is here that illicit distillation is relatively easy and here, therefore, that the critics of Government's present policy have their greatest opportunity. It was admitted in last year's report that the new restrictions had been accompanied by some increase in the volume of illicit distillation; but the revival, already noticed, of licit consumption in the areas where illicit distillation is most prevalent, affords some ground for the belief that the situation has begun to adjust itself. It is not unlikely that the continued harassing of the illicit will lead to still further increases in those areas; which may expose Government to renewed criticism from another standpoint, that of the unreasoning advocate of immediate prohibition. But experience has shown that for the present the taxation of liquor cannot with safety be pushed beyond certain limits; and it is obviously better from every point of view that the classes habituated to the use of liquor

should drink the comparatively weak liquor now obtainable at the Government shops than that they should be driven, by overtaxation, to the heavy decoctions of the illicit distiller.

The sealed bottle system, in substitution for retail sale on tap, affords a considerable degree of protection, to Government and to the public, against dilution and short measure, and further aims at restricting drinking among the poorer classes, on the principal that to a poor man the purchase of a whole bottle at a time must necessarily be a luxury for comparatively rare occasions.

In compliance with Government's orders the Excise Advisory Committees in every district were consulted on all local questions of importance. The matters discussed by the Committees included: -

- The issue prices of excisable articles.
- Closure of shops.
- Opening of shops.
- Stoppage of the issue of 45% U. P. liquor.
- Enhancement in the rate of tree tax.
- Changes in the sites of shops.
- Introduction of the sale of country spirit exclusively in sealed bottles.
- Restrictions on the sale of low priced brands of foreign liquor.
- Scheme of maximum and minimum number of shops for the district.
- Number and location of foreign liquor shops.
- Closure of shops during festivals.
- In most cases where advice was

offered by the advisory committees, it was followed.

Of the 75 shops for the sale of country spirit which were closed in 1925, ten were in Jubbulpore.

During the past quinquennium since the adoption by Government of the "Prohibition" policy, the number of country spirit shops has been reduced by 1,125.

Excise shops were closed on the occasion of several important fairs. They were also closed in Municipal areas for the whole day on the 10th day of Mohurram, on the day following holi, on Polo day and from 3 P. M. on the day after the celebration of Diwali. This scheme of closing shops served to prevent an increase in drunkenness on such occasions. Proposals for the extension of the scheme to shops at tahsil headquarters and in notified areas were summitted to Government and were sanctioned for the current year.

In Municipal areas each shop served a population of 9,730 while in the contract areas each shop served an area of 44. square miles and a population of 5,921 persons.

Out of 2,356 country spirit shops, 2,283 were sold by auction, 35 by tender, while 18 shops remained unsold for want of bidders.

The issue of 45% U. P. have now been entirely discontinued in the districts of Balaghat, Jubbulpore, Damoh, Mandla, Cocindwara, Hoshangabad, Narsinghpur and Raipur.

54 persons, as against 114 the preceding year were convicted for drunkenness in Nagpur, and nil against 30 for Kampti. Balaghat reports no instances of drunkenness during the year.

The four Central Distilleries issued 572,047 proof gallons during the year.

Mahwa was as usual the only base used for the manufacture of country spirit, the average out-turn per maund was 4.4 proof gallons.

The total consumption of tari in the province was estimated at 1,246,291 gallons, an increase of 31,287 gallons.

The foreign liquor revenue for C. P. and Berar amounted to Rs. 5.21 lakhs, an increase of 1.87 Lakhs.

The consumption of imported foreign spirit declined 1,833 gallons while that of imported foreign beer rose by 13,258 gallons.

The increase in the consumption of both imported and Indian made beer is most marked in the towns of Nagpur and Kampti, where the consumption rose to 108,545 gallons, 45,318 gallons sold in the canteen.

The consumption of Indian-made foreign spirit increased in Nagpur to 3,687 gallons.

The curtailment of the provincial consumption of opium from 52,289 seers in 1910 -11 to 31,745 seers in 1925 has been brought about by two causes, the action of Government in enhancing the issue price by stages from Rs. 23.8 to Rs. 75 per seer and the play of competition which has resulted in an increase of license fees from Rs. 6.52 to Rs. 16.88 lakhs. Government's action has been entirely spontaneous and the leaders of popular opinion have never either in the Council or elsewhere, raised their voices against the use of this intoxicant. More than one district report bears witness to the extent to which the demand for opium is stimulated by the deplorable practice of administering it to children. 14 shops were closed in C. P. and 9 in Berar. The total opium revenue rose to Rs. 43.81 lakhs, the highest ever realized in this province.

The number of madak smokers was returned as 12,024. The proportion of madak smokers per 10,000 of the population was 9.7 in C. P. and 5.0 in Berar, the highest ratio occurring in Narsinghpur—45.1.

A madak smoking Bill, approaching as nearly as is practicable to total prohibition, was introduced in the local Legislative Council in 1924, but was unfortunately rejected by the Swaraj majority. Various measures directed toward gradual prohibition have since been recommended to the local Government, viz :-

Madak smokers should be required to register their names before a prescribed date so that habitual smokers above the age of twenty may be

exempted from the operation of the prohibition for a prescribed period of, say, 5 to 10 years, on the expiry of which the concession may be finally withdrawn and the smoking of opium and the possession of madak may be totally prohibited;

The present maximum limit of individual possession of raw opium may be reduced from one tola to half a tola; the maximum limit of private possession of opium smoking preparations in the case of exempted persons may be reduced from 45 to 30 grains;

Smoking in company may be prohibited and the present collective limit of half a tola may be abolished.

110 ganja shops were closed and there was a decline in the consumption of ganja from 25,876 seers to 24,858. In 1914-15 the consumption of ganja was 44,912 seers.

The last charas shop in the provinces

was abolished in 1924, and the import, sale and possession of charas in this provinces has now been totally prohibited. This has driven the users of charas to ganja, which is a step towards temperance, the relative potency of charas being four times that of ganja,

The consumption of bhang fell from 2151 seers to 1745 seers.

The consumption of cocaine fell from 1270 grains to 876 grains.

The total number of persons prosecuted under the Excise and Opium Act was 3,640, and the total amount of fines was Rs. 24,586.

The total number of illicit distillation cases was 2,340.

The total net revenue for the year on Country Spirits, Country fermented liquors Foreign liquors and opium was Rs. 1,43,63,206.

Young People's Branch



Poisoned Liquor Common Before Prohibition in America

Our young people in college and business are reading and hearing much of the "evils of prohibition." "Wet" leaders and uninformed temperance adherents bewail the prevalence of poisoned liquor. They lead one to suppose that poisoned liquor came in with prohibition. The following quotation from an American paper shows how false that impression is:

"People have short memories. There was a congressional investigation, with reference to the purity of liquor, made some twenty-five years ago. It revealed

that comparatively little pure whisky entered into the drinks dispensed over the bars. One distiller who paid a government tax of \$7,000,000 testified that cologne spirits, being cheaper than grain alcohol, went into the manufacture of the drinks that were classed as good whisky. It was well known in those days that wood alcohol, and many other different kinds of extremely poisonous substances, were dispensed in licensed bars. Hence the cry that one of the great evils of prohibition is to be seen in the utterly poisonous liquor handled by the bootleggers at the present time falls on deaf ears, at least so far as those who have memories are concerned."—*Christian Evangelist*.

Cooper Essay Contest a Success

155 essays submitted.

15 institutions represented.

6 languages represented.

The above three facts state some-

thing concerning the success of the Cooper Essay contest recently held in the cause of kindness to animals. Geographically the area touched was extensive. Essays came from Almora in the snowy Himalayas, Calcutta on the eastern coast, Sonepat in the Punjab, Madura and Hyderabad in the extreme south, Asansol, Poona City, and other places.

But this does not tell the whole story, for the quotation below represents the gist of not one, but several letters received from school managers. "The subject seemed a new one for my pupils. It did them good to think about it. I intend to use such subjects in our regular school work next term. I want my pupils to enter every essay contest offered."

School teachers find that subjects related to life are of more value to the pupils than bookish topics, and that a better quality of work is called forth under a special incentive, such as prize contests.

We hope that Miss Cooper will consider it worth while to offer prizes again next year on the general subject of kindness to animals. Let us stimulate our young people and children to think along this line.

Below we list the languages represented with the number of essays submitted, and also the names of the prize winners in Bengali and Hindi.

We wish to express our gratitude for the hearty co-operation of all who helped make the contest a success.

J. N. C.

English	..	40	essays.
Marathi	..	35	
Urdu	..	32	
Hindi	..	31	
Bengali	..	12	
Telugu	..	5	
 Total	..	155	

HINDI

I. Senior—Eva Francis	M. E. Mission Almora
II. " —Molly Massey	
I. Junior—Edith Singh	
II. " —Ella Chand	
III. " —Adeline C. Singh	
III. " —Bhagub Singh	

BENGALI

I. Junior—Shoilo Bala Das
II. " —Nirmala Bala Pal
III. " —Lotika Shoopndri Das.

Girls' Middle English School,
Asansol

"What a Pariah Dog would say if it could Speak"

(Awarded second prize English Junior section of Cooper Essay Contest)

Yes, I am only an old pariah dog. lame, dirty, and blind. I have not had what you might call a happy life, and I doubt if any dog has had worse treatment than I have received, but you say you would like to hear my story? I haven't much to say for myself, but I have plenty to tell you of the cruelty of the world. If it will do any good in saving other dogs from having to suffer as I did, I will gladly tell my story a hundred times.

My first and only home was on Fountain Road. A gardener kept us as pets, and we were very well treated. We had plenty of food, and a place to sleep at night. We, my brother and I, were very happy there and being young and carefree, we had nothing to worry us, so we romped around from morn till night, without a thought of what might happen to us. But alas this comfortable home was not to last for long. Our owner moved away, and as it was too much trouble to take dogs along, we were deserted, and left to starve. A rather mean trick to play on us, but then we were only pariahs.

For a long time we wandered around, getting a little food here, and a little there, but always hungry. In these first few weeks of homelessness we appreciated more than ever the kindness that had been shown us by our former master. Before long we had gotten to such a despondent state, that hungry and tired as we were, we hardly knew, and really did not care what happened to us. One morning when we were meandering down the road, a motor coming along the road did not think it necessary to take the trouble of avoiding us. Neither of us realised what

was happening, and when I picked myself up, I found that I would have to wend my way through life's struggle alone after this. Feeling much the worse for wear, and very weak with hunger, I couldn't help thinking that I wished it had been me that had been killed instead of my brother. In this state I managed to keep alive, but what was the use? I wasn't good enough to have food wasted on me, I wasn't good enough to be kept for a pet, I wasn't good enough to avoid being run over, so why was I alive? What was the use of living? I couldn't see, but I was too miserable to think the matter out any further.

Then one day to my extreme joy, I got a fine breakfast, a sweetman turning his back at just the right moment. With my tummy full for once I sought a place to rest, and found a little hole under a shop in the bazar. Into this I crawled, and for once enjoyed a good sound sleep. When I awoke after many hours, I found food at my feet, and thought that I had reached my haven. After quickly eating the food, I timidly peered out to find that I had taken refuge under an eating place, where an occasional scrap of food was thrown out. I was sure that this was the end to all my troubles. I stayed here for quite a while, making this my headquarters, going out now and then for a romp, instead of for a fruitless search for food. But this like all good things came to an end, for one day being found by the owner of the above shop, who not having the good fortune to possess a generous spirit, and not believing in giving free lodging, kicked me out. So once again I slunk down the road, wondering what next was in store for me.

I was once again a rover, but by this time I had become rather adept at stealing things, and I got enough food, if you can call it by that name to keep alive. I met some other fellow pariahs, but we could not stay on friendly terms, and got into rather serious fights. I remember one day three of us were strolling along, almost mad with hunger, when a crow fell at our feet. We all pounced on it, and a hor-

rible skirmish resulted. The people standing around did not appreciate our squabble, and we were pelted with stones from every side and direction. One struck me in the eye, and from that time, I have had to carry on the struggle of existence minus an eye. But who cares? I am only a pariah dog, supposedly with no feelings.

After many months of this wandering life, I finally landed up at the Railway station, and have stayed there ever since. At this place there were so many people coming and going that we occasionally struck a generous person. So with raiding the vendors, plus the charity of the passengers, I managed to eke out an existence. But very very little kindness did we see, because, you know we were only pariahs. How I used to envy the spaniels and terriers, and hounds, and many other different kinds of "well-bred" dogs, that while travelling were given the best of everything, being petted and caressed by the fond mistress, or being fed and exercised by a devoted master, while we were kicked out of the way. But why is there such injustice? Why are those dogs better than we pariahs? What have pariahs done to get such treatment, while other dogs around us are being loved and cared for? We might be just as big and nice if we had proper feeding and care. Why is there such injustice, why, why? It is just our luck, I suppose. About the worst cruelty I endured was one hot afternoon; I was feeling famished, for I had not been able to get a bite to eat for two days. All of a sudden I spied a big pile of purees. They looked so good, and I was so very hungry, that surely God must have put them there for me, I made a dash towards them, only to find myself being kicked on to the tracks, in the face of an oncoming train. I jumped, but was too late. When I regained consciousness, I was very hot and sick, and now had only three legs. Oh, but I was miserable, lying in the dirt and dust, thirsty, and painwracked. And though hundreds of people passed me, no one stopped to lift me up, or take any notice of. I lay in this state for several

hardly knowing I was alive. I dragged myself to this spot, but could get no further. Here you have found me, dying by degrees.

Now you have heard my story, Please can't you do something to prevent this terrible cruelty to animals, especially pariah dogs? It is not their fault that they are alive, and they most probably wish that they weren't.

but please, please kind people, try to keep other pariah dogs from having to suffer as I did, and as hundreds, even thousands of other dogs have suffered. Can't you prevent this from going on forever, and can't you, won't you, please, try?

ELIZABETH BADLEY,
Lucknow.

Report of the Central Provinces Division

By Mrs. F. R. Felt

The Tenth Annual Convention of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, Central Provinces Division. Held in the Mission Bungalow at Khandwa, February 24th-25th, 1927.

First Session—12:30 P. M. The Meeting was called to order by Mrs. Felt, the President. The following were present: Miss Mary J. Campbell, Mrs. Felt, Mrs. Shott, Mrs. Auner, Miss Crouse, Miss Ruggles, Miss Ward, Mrs. Fiddler, Mrs. Bappu, Mrs. Nathan, Mrs. Cleophas, Miss Shettian, Mrs. Lee, Dr. Martha Keshav. Mrs. Fiddler was chosen to act as Recording Secretary.

The devotions were conducted by Miss Campbell, our National President, who gave a very inspiring and helpful message from Nehemiah 4, her subject being "Back to the Wall."

Miss Campbell reported the achievements of the past year.

Mrs. Felt called attention to the booklet "It is written," which has recently been printed in Hindi and can be used for Medal Contest Recitations.

The chair appointed Mrs. Shott, Mrs. Bappu, Miss Shettian and Miss Ward as the Resolution Committee and Miss Ruggles, Mrs. Nathan, Mrs. Cleophas and Mrs. Fiddler as Nominating Committee.

The following appointments were

made to write concerning the Convention:

Mrs. Shott	“Sahayak Patrika.”
	“Times of India.”
	“Statesman.”
Mrs. Lee	“Karmvir.”
Miss Ward	“The Indian Temperance News and White Ribbon.”
Mrs. Cleophas	“Bhan o day.”
Miss Crouse	“Indian Witness.”
	“Kaukab-i-Hind.”

The report of Mrs. Shott, the Corresponding Secretary, was read and accepted.

The report of Mrs. Davis, Statistical Secretary and Treasurer, was read and accepted with the reservation that it be completed.

Reports of the Departments and of the Local Organizations were given.

The meeting was adjourned.

Second Session February 25th, 1927

—8:30 A. M.

The meeting was opened with Miss Campbell in the chair. Miss Ward conducted devotions, reading from Psalm 127:1, the thought being, without God's help our work is in vain. The Rev. Auner led in prayer.

The Minutes of the previous meeting were read and accepted.

Reports were given of the progress of Temperance from the standpoint of Government.

The Corresponding Secretary was asked to communicate with Mrs. Thomas of Lucknow concerning the Division being registered.

The report of the Literature Department was read and accepted and a motion was made to give to Mrs. Guse a vote of thanks.

The report of the Department of Child Welfare and Mothers' Meetings, sent by Dr. Thomson, was read and accepted.

Third Session—12:30 P. M. The meeting was opened with Mrs. Felt in the chair. Mrs. Bappu sang a solo, "Swept Away" and led in the devotions. Miss Ward offered prayer.

The minutes were read and accepted.

The Round Table Discussions were presided over by Miss Campbell. The topics discussed were:—The budgets, the plan for permanent National headquarters, time of the National Convention and plans for revival of local unions.

It was moved that the Budget Committee estimate a certain amount for the present rent and for a permanent home for headquarters.

A Budget Committee was appointed consisting of Mrs. Felt, Mrs. Bappu, Mrs. Shott, Miss Ruggles and Miss Campbell.

The Corresponding Secretary was asked to correspond with the various Missions of the Provinces to see what Temperance work is being done by them or their missions.

The meeting was adjourned by singing the song "Some Glad Day," followed by prayer by Mrs. Felt.

Fourth Session—6:00 P. M. The meeting was opened with Mrs. Felt in the chair.

Miss Ruggles led in prayer.

The report of the Budget Committee was given and accepted.

It was moved that the Corresponding Secretary get in touch with Missions of the Chattisgarh Division in an effort to have the next Annual Convention held in that part of the Provinces.

It was moved that the report of the Convention be printed in the May issue of the "Indian Temperance News" instead of being printed separately as formerly. One hundred copies were ordered.

The Report of the Nominating Committee was given and the following officers were elected:—

President, Miss G. Becker, Jabalpur, C. P.

Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. A. E. Shott, G. C. F. Estate, Jabalpur, C. P.

Recording Secretary, Miss S. Bose, Johnson Girls' High School, Jabalpur, C. P.

Treasurer, Mrs. R. E. Rice, Damoh, C. P.

Assistant Treasurer, Miss Anne Mullin, Damoh, C. P.

Superintendents of Departments.

Evangelistic, Soldiers and Railway men, Mrs. Bush, Nagpur, C. P.

Scientific Temperance Instruction, Mrs. M. C. Lehman, Dhamtari, C. P.

Mothers' Meetings and Child Welfare, Mrs. C. H. Thomson, M. D., Hatta, C. P.

Translation, Mrs. F. R. Felt, Jabalpur, C. P.

Mrs. Cleophas, Harda, C. P.

Scattered Members, Mrs. Auner, Khandwa, C. P.

Medal Contests, Miss H. Schlemmer, Raipur, C. P.

Juvenile and Y. Work, Miss E. Ward, Darwha, Motibagh, Berar.

Literature, Mrs. C. F. H. Guse, Jabalpur, C. P.

The Report of the Resolutions Committee was read and accepted.

Mrs. Felt was appointed as chairman of the Publishing Committee—she to coopt her helpers.

A vote of thanks and appreciation was extended to Mrs. Felt who has so efficiently served as Corresponding Secretary and President of our Division during the past years.

The meeting closed with prayer by Miss Campbell.

Report of Corresponding Secretary

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hardly knowing I was alive. I dragged myself to this spot, but could get no further. Here you have found me, dying by degrees.

Now you have heard my story, Please can't you do something to prevent this terrible cruelty to animals, especially pariah dogs? It is not their fault that they are alive, and they most probably wish that they weren't,

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A vote of thanks and appreciation was extended to Mrs. Felt who has so efficiently served as Corresponding Secretary and President of our Division during the past years.

The meeting closed with prayer by Miss Campbell.

Report of Corresponding Secretary

In presenting my first report I am conscious of diffidence arising from the

fact that many of my hopes have not come to fruition. I will not however strike the pessimistic note, but will rather report on what has been accomplished, with confidence that it is but the foreshadowing of much to be achieved in the coming year,

1926 began with the National Convention in Bombay which your Secretary attended as one of your representatives. This was a most inspirational and informative experience and great was the privilege of seeing and hearing the Veterans of our Union, and of learning from them much remethods and possibilities for our work.

The next item on my programme was our Temperance stall in connection with the Health Week here in Jubbulpore. This has already been reported in the "Indian Temperance News," so suffice it to mention here that the net results of that effort were Rs. 37 worth of Literature sold, hundreds of school boys and girls interested in and instructed by our charts, and several new subscribers to our Magazine secured. To each Local Union I would recommend a similar effort as being abundantly worthwhile.

Then comes what is perhaps the greatest event of our Divisional Year—the visit of Mrs. Price and Miss Joan Davis to our Provinces. After much correspondence a tour was arranged for them as follows:—Nagpur, Yeotmal, Chhindwara, Jubbulpore and Damoh. From each place came grateful word of help and inspiration received. The only new organization resulting was that of Nagpur which now has a flourishing Local Union with a membership of 90 and a Y. P. B. with 29 members.

Valuable work was done in Jubbulpore by lectures delivered in six schools, European and Indian, while by the means of public meetings in Town Hall and services in various Churches a large constituency was reached.

During the hot weather I made an effort to get into closer touch with all the Local Unions of our Division but letters to each of the 17 brought only 7 replies. Comment is needless, but—

"Local papers please copy." It is good to know that although our Temperance lamp seems to have burned low in some stations, yet in several it burns brightly and is gradually penetrating the surrounding darkness.

Several Local Unions report increase in membership but the lapsing of two Unions has caused a considerable decrease in our total membership.

Four profitable meetings of our Executive Committee have been held during the year. At that in March we had to accept the resignation of our very capable Treasurer Miss Mullin, then proceeding on furlough, but we are grateful that her place has been filled and her duties most efficiently performed by Mrs. E. C. Davis.

The last item for this report is that of preparations for this Convention. These entailed the writing of over seventy letters and postcards. Our desire was to have with us representatives of each Mission working in our area, who should tell us what contribution her Mission is making to our common task of fighting "Drink and Drugs," but many causes were operative to prevent this.

EDNA SHOTT

Work of the Departments and Local Unions

Mrs. Thomson reports that in many centres, our members assisted in the observance of National Baby Week and in some cases, conducted the Child Welfare Exhibition. Bible-women have supplemented the work of Baby Week by holding meetings and by teaching in the homes. She urges that weekly and monthly teaching are necessary, and has held monthly meetings in her own station.

Miss Ward reported that the usual correspondence had been carried on and that a group of Juniors have signed the pledge in Raj Nandgaon.

The Medal Contest Department reported three contests held in Jabalpur during the past year. Mrs. Griffiths has been in charge of this.

The Hindi translation of "It is written," prepared by Misses Bhaskare and Soule, is now out of press and available for use. It is hoped that it will prove especially helpful in arranging for Medal Contests in Hindi. Miss Soule is now translating another book of Miss Tinlings, "Ourselves," which will soon be ready for publication.

Mrs. Auner reports 59 Scattered Members.

Mrs. Guse reports for the Literature Department as follows, (August 31, 1925 to February 17, 1927.)

	Rs. A. P.
Balance, August 31, 1925 ..	45 2 9
Sales of Literature ..	112 15 6
,, Extracts ..	67 10 0
,, Charts ..	28 0 0
,, Badges ..	1 12 0
Interest ..	6 7 6
Postage refunded ..	0 10 0
 Total ..	 262 9 9

EXPENDITURES.

	Rs. A. P.
Purchase of Literature ..	17 13 0
Stamps ..	2 4 0
Sent to Headquarters ..	220 0 0
Balance on hand, February 17, 1927 ..	22 8 9
 Total ..	 262 9 9

From Damoh comes the report of a Union of 32 members, and a Y. P. B of 40 members, and of helpful meetings held by both organizations. The boys of the Boys' school recently dramatized the story "Shadi Lal" and gave the play before a large audience.

Yeotmal reports 27 members and 9 meetings during the year 1926. They were greatly helped by a visit from Miss Joan Davis early in 1926, at which time addresses were given to several different groups of people.

The Union at Harda has been organized about six years. Monthly meetings are held, at which news of Temperance work are discussed. Through the efforts of an enthusiastic temperance worker, a liquor dealer was persuaded to give up opening a shop in a certain part of this station.

At Jabalpur there are three organizations, one, with a membership of 31, in which the meetings are conducted in English. From March to the close of the rains, meetings were held quite regularly, current events were reported and a study was made of the work of several of the departments in which the W. C. T. U. work is carried on, the second Union, in which the meetings are conducted in Hindi, has had regular meetings, throughout the year and, through the Bible-women has distributed literature in a large number of homes, on the subjects of opium, flies, etc. At Johnson's Girls' School, a Y. P. B. of 40 members holds quarterly meetings, taking up special books or articles touching on the subject of Temperance. The members are very keen to learn the facts which will enable them to stand for Prohibition and to work against intoxicants and drugs when they return to their homes.

The Secretary of the Nagpur Union which was reorganized in 1926 writes as follows:—"The W. C. T. U. was organized at Nagpur in the year 1926. We had the first meeting at the U. F. C. Church in which Mrs. Price and Miss Davis were present. Mrs. Price gave the address. We had a good crowd at this first meeting and received a collection of Rs. 18-1-6. We now have 119 members, including the Y. P. B. Four public meetings and five Committee meetings were held in 1926. At the second meeting, Dr. Macnicol, of Poona, gave a very helpful address. During Christinas holidays, the girls of the M. E. Mission Girls' School gave a Temperance programme. There was a very large attendance, and many who could not find room in the hall were crowded at the doors and windows. The Bible-women are keenly interested in the opium question, as they find, in their visits in the homes, many women feeding the poison to their babies. Through their efforts twenty-five women have entirely stopped feeding opium to their little ones. They hope to continue this work of saving the little ones from this drug.

As an aftermath of the Convention which has just been held in Kh

a Union has been formed there, which is beginning by selling and distributing books and literature in a manner that is an encouragement to all Temperance workers.

Report of Resolutions Committee

1. Resolved, that we put on record our gratitude to God for bringing Miss Campbell, our beloved National President safely back to this land, and also our intense appreciation of her presence and untiring help in this our Convention. We shall follow her with our prayers, confident that according to her faith her every need will be supplied.

2. Resolved, that we are grateful for the appointment of Miss Davis as World's organizer and deeply appreciate the work she is doing as National Corresponding Secretary, and we pray that she may have many fruitful years of service in the cause of Temperance.

3. Resolved, to accord to Rev. and Mrs. O. M. Auner and their co-workers a very hearty vote of thanks for the hospitality they have so generously afforded our Convention. We realize they have spared themselves no trouble in contributing to our comfort, and we express the hope that they will receive some measure of reward for their labours in gain to the cause of Temperance in Khandwa.

4. We earnestly deprecate the use of Raffles, Lotteries and other forms of gambling as methods of raising money for Christian work, and urge our members to use their influence against such whenever opportunity offers.

5. We express our strong appreciation of the active measures being taken by Government in the interest of Child Welfare, and pledge our heartiest support and co-operation. We are also grateful that steps are being taken to move the evils of the use of alcohol and opium from the land and pray that this may be brought about speedily.

6. We note with concern the increase of the drinking habit among Christians in India, and appeal to our members to redouble their efforts to

remove this stigma from the name of Christ's followers.

7. We rejoice in the formation of the All-India Prohibition League, and advise our members to recommend everywhere that new Prohibition Societies be organized, and that these Societies affiliate with the Prohibition League (see Draft Constitution in July number of "Prohibition.")

8. We recommend to each member of every Local Union the ideal of "Every member an Organizer" and suggest that each might make a valuable contribution to our cause by acquainting herself with local conditions covering number of Drink, Opium and Ganja shops in her neighbourhood.

9. Resolved, that this Division heartily approves the plan of acquiring permanent Head-quarters for our National Union and requests the appointment of an All-India Committee to work towards the accomplishment of this purpose.

Report of Committee on Budget

RECEIPTS

	Rs.
Contributions	50
Dues	150
From Young People's Societies	20
From sale of Extracts	50
Convention offering	55
Total	325

EXPENDITURES

	Rs.
Contribution to National Head-quarters Permanent Fund	25
Contribution to H. Q. Rent	25
Dues to N. W. C. T. U.	75
Stationery	15
Printing	35
Postage	20
Convention travel	50
Office help	30
Delegates to National Convention travelling expenses	50
Total	325

Report of Treasurer of Central Provinces.

RECEIPTS	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Received from former treasurer ..	178 6 0	Division convention expenses 45 13 0
Dues from Harda, Darwha, Yeotmal Danoh, Jubbulpore, Hatta, Barela, Bahar, Nagpur and scattered members ..	132 6 0	Mission Press for printing.. 55 0 0
		Envelopes and stamps .. 1 6 0
		Money Orders .. 1 13 0
		Telegrams, postage and reports .. 55 6 0
		For Hari Dasi .. 20 4 0
		<u>Total</u> .. 247 10 0
		Balance .. 63 2 0
EXPENDITURES	RS. A. P.	Grand Total .. 310 12 0
Due to National Treasurer ..	63 0 0	MERLE THOMAS RICE,
Railway fare to Executive meeting ..	5 0 0	Treasurer

Temperance Organizations in Central Provinces, Central India, and Berar

		No. of W. C. T. U. organizations.	Regular members.	Honorary Members.	Scattered Members.	No. of Y. P. organizations.	No. of Y. P. members.	No. of L. T. L. organizations.	No. of L. T. L. members.	Dues Paid.
1	Balaghat District ..	1	46	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 13 0
2	Barela ..	1	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	5 0 0
3	Darwha, Berar ..	1	10	1	1	..	..	1	10	5 0 0
4	Damoh ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	21	12 5 0
5	Harda ..	1	21	12	..	..	..	..	..	3 15 0
6	Hatta ..	1	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 0 0
7	Indore ..	..	..	..	26	1	..	..	..	30 0 0
8	Jubbulpore ..	1	18	..	..	1	37	..	..	2 2 0
9	Nagpur ..	1	90	..	..	1	..	..	..	12 12 0
10	Umbri ..	1	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	5 0 0
11	Yeotmal ..	1	39	..	15	..	..	..	..	5 0 0
12	Scattered ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29 0 0
	Total ..	9	268	13	45	3	37	2	31	113 15 0

Total members of organizations 381.

MERLE THOMAS RICE

THE INDIAN TEMPERANCE NEWS

Directory

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President—Miss Mary J. Campbell, 15 Rajpur Road, Delhi.
 Vice-President—Mrs. Mott Keislar, M.D., Sangrur, Jhind State, Punjab.
 Corresponding Secretary and World's Organiser—Miss Joan Davis, Temperance Head Quarters, 15, Rajpur Road, Delhi.
 Editor—Miss Mary J. Campbell, 15 Rajpur Road, Delhi.
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The Indian Temperance News and White Ribbon

Vol. XX

JANUARY 1926

No. I

Near and Far

"If thy right hand offend thee cut it off, and cast it from thee ; for it is profitable for thee that one of thy members should perish, and not that thy whole body should be cast into hell."--*A saying of Jesus. Matt. 5 : 30.*

Bombay and Madras Cities.

In the December issue of the Indian Temperance News and White Ribbon attention was called to the action of the Glasgow city fathers in banning the use of all intoxicating liquors from future municipal functions. This month it is a pleasure to report that among the resolutions introduced for discussion in the Bombay Corporation is one which provides that under no circumstances shall the drinking of intoxicating liquors be allowed at dinners held in the Municipal Hall or any part of the municipal premises. The Madras Corporation's Councillors have again followed the course adopted a few years ago of refusing to allow the sale and use of liquors in connection with the annual Park Fair and carnival of sports ; and this year have added that no gambling devices, games of chance and lucky dips shall be allowed. It is cheering to reflect that good is contagious, as well as evil ; and that public bodies can and do exercise a powerful influence for right when they decide to make no truce with vice and sin.

Mending Mexico.

An Exchange says, "War without quarter is the keynote of the campaign Mexico is launching against illicit dealings in drugs, which for the past five years have become more and more of a problem for the government. Before that time, illegal use of narcotics was practically unknown in Mexico. But the crusade in California against the Chinese, the World War which closed large fields of activities to the Chinese drug growers, and the immigration restrictions of the United States which threw back into Mexico large numbers of Orientals refused admittance here, built up in the southern republic Chinese colonies of drug vendors that grew and prospered on the clandestine traffic. There are thousands of Chinese in a drug colony established in the heart of Mexico City, and from here, narcotics are sent all over Mexico. It is against conditions like this that the Mexican government is to move and several Mexican states are following suit." Now why does not some advocate of 'personal liberty' arise and protest by telling us that if this process of hunting criminals continues, they will soon have no place to go and ply their trade ?

The Usual Wail.

The Statesman of the 8th. December carries a long article, dated October 22nd,

1925, written from San Francisco, California, by 'Our Own Correspondent' in which the American plan of suppressing the drink traffic by means of prohibition is described as a failure. None of the successes of the law's operation are pointed out; but only the lawlessness of those who oppose it and violate its inhibitions. There is no law on the statute books or in the constitution of any nation that could stand the unreasonable tests which the wets are continually seeking to apply to prohibition. What the apostle Paul discovered nearly nineteen hundred years ago, namely, that the Law is a provocation and a revealer of the lawless, has come to light in a new connection. All the lawlessness, bribery, corruption, and brutality which the correspondent of the Statesman seeks to charge against the prohibitory law, is not the result of that law, but the revelation of it. The corruption and lawlessness were inherent in the liquor traffic before the days of prohibition. The distillery, the brewery, the public house and the private wine cellar all contributed to the making of the very state of affairs against which the correspondent writes.

Who is guilty?

He complains that so much liquor is smuggled into the country. Who does the smuggling? The liquor traffic does it. He complains that a score or so of high school boys and girls got drunk on bad liquor. Who made it, whether good or bad? The liquorities made it and sold it. He complains that 'politics' have been mixed up with law-enforcement, and that agents opposed to prohibition were chosen to enforce it. Who did the dirty, political work necessary thus to nullify the law? The liquor traffic did it. Whatever of 'failure' there is in connection with the prohibitory law and its working lies not at the door of the law-abiding and sober citizens of the land, but at the door of the makers and the users of liquor. Let that fact be held in remembrance. The correspondent professes to rely upon Collier's Weekly for his pronouncements in general and in particular for the statement that 'the Federal Government is waging a losing fight against alcohol'; and 'that the United States is wetter now than it was the day the 18th Amendment was enacted.' One

is led to wonder why the correspondent neglected to mention that this same Collier's Weekly announced as the result of its investigation that the use of spirituous liquors had declined under prohibition by 80 per cent wine by 75 per cent, and beer by nearly 100 per cent; that at an outside estimate not more than one-fifth as much drinking was going on under prohibition as was done in the days before it arrived. The whole case is this, that prohibition has come to stay. The rummies don't like it; and they are doing everything possible to discredit the working of the law in the hope that other countries will be deterred from adopting similar legislation.

The Same Old Alcohol.

From time to time during the past few years attention has been called to the 'Carlisle Experiment' in reforming the liquor traffic of that city. The Scottish Temperance Reformer of the 16th November, 1925, contains a very carefully written account of an investigation carried on by the Rev. H. Allen Job, who says:—"State control makes little or no difference to the evil results which inevitably follow the sale of intoxicating liquor. During my stay in the city I visited fifteen different licensed premises, which are being run under the direction of the Control Board. Some of the visits were made during the day-time, others at night; while several houses were entered on two or three occasions at different hours of business." Then follows a description of what he found in each of the places visited, which ranged all the way from a well appointed hotel on down through taverns to a dive, which differed in no respect from most dives; nor did the taverns have any different patrons from the old style. Likewise the effects of alcohol differed not a whit from the effects exhibited under other forms of "control." In one place, where men and women were present in large numbers, Mr. Job says, "No one was drunk, but more than one of both sexes had taken sufficient to make them merry and less modest than the average northerner when sober. Inhibitions had been removed and there was a forwardness about the women so frequently found in association with alcohol wherever sold." In another

place, "I was asked for a song by men in the mood for either laughter or quarrel." At still another place, "Men lined up at the bars, spat on the floor, laughed, swore and behaved as in any common public house not enjoying State patronage."

The Same Old Mirage.

The people who think they can curb the evils which come from drink and can reform the traffic are to be classed as 'rainbow chasers,' or incurable optimists. There are no devices sufficient for the task. Alcohol is alcohol, no matter how disguised, just the same as Satan is Satan even though transformed into an angel of light. Hear Mr. Job again:—"During my stay in Carlisle I conversed with many people of different callings concerning their system of liquor control. A number of moderate temperance advocates dilated on its virtues. Some of them were genuinely sincere in the belief that a big improvement had been wrought. But they were mostly men who were unaware of the great changes that had taken place in other centres since before the war. They compare Carlisle in 1914 with Carlisle in 1924, and conclude that the improvements there are unique and unknown in other places. The system is also very popular with the 'rail-sitters' and those who profess temperance but wish to retain the traffic. Superficial observers and short-sighted reformers also join the chorus of praise. They see advertisements removed from the hoardings, bottles taken from the windows and liquor bars made more attractive, but they do not realise that the facilities for drink are just as great and that probably just as much or more liquor is being consumed than would be the case under the old system; that children are more exposed to the danger; that women and young men have more temptation to drink; that drink does not need an interested person to push its sale, but that it will push itself when once the taste has been acquired; and that probably more than the average number of people in Carlisle are acquiring the taste for the drug which must inevitably produce evil results."

The Modern Conclusion.

It is thus stated by Mr. Job "—". The genuine temperance people of Carlisle are,

however, keenly conscious of these dangers. They are not fanatics, but far-sighted men and women who have not been deceived by superficialities. They refuse to chase the alluring mirage across the desert. They know that the real evil of the traffic lies not so much in the seller nor in the place from which it is sold, but in the nature of the beverage itself. They know that Carlisle is now no better than the average place where the liquor business is in private hands, and they fear that as a result of the present sowing, a prolific crop of evil will ripen in the future. Carlisle is in the spotlight of the temperance world. The eyes of reformers throughout the Empire are focussed upon it. The Control Board, conscious of their responsibility, have laboriously striven to make their scheme a success. That they have not done better is in itself the severest condemnation of the whole business. Carlisle cannot be taken as a criterion of what other places would be like. Were such centres of control more common and consequently less in the lime-light of public criticisms, they would not be so attractive as Carlisle. I am convinced that this experiment is another proof that the traffic in narcotic drugs cannot be controlled, and that the only remedy for the liquor evil is the suppression of the traffic." This conclusion is thoroughly scientific. Discover the cause of a disease and remove it, and by so doing bring about a cure. The evils of intemperance are due to alcohol; abolish alcohol and the evils will disappear.

The Scottish Temperance Alliance.

This strong organisation is making fine headway and is working with consistency and enthusiasm towards the abolition of the drink traffic in Scotland. At the recent annual meeting in Glasgow a vigorous programme of action was outlined and an exposition of the work in process or accomplished was made by the chairman, Mr. R. A. Munro. Mr. Peter Chalmers, one of the vice-chairmen, in seconding the adoption of the Report, among other things said, "There are two directions in which the Temperance (Scotland) Act has been influencing life in this country. The first is the moral influence which the Act is exercising on the public

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mind and on the Trade itself. The moral influence of the Act has been considerable and valuable. The second is the influence which the Act has had in reducing offences against the intoxicating liquor laws. Valuable investigations have been made under the auspices of the Alliance into the judicial statistics of Scotland by Mr. E. H. Home Bruce. More will be heard of them, but I should like to give you two remarkable sets of figures." The speaker then went on to show that in eleven counties, involving twenty-two parishes, nineteen months after the No-License or Limitation was voted there was a falling off in the number of persons proceeded against for violations of the intoxicating liquor laws of 59.96 per cent.; and in thirty-one Scottish burghs, involving 108 wards and areas, fifty-four of which voted No-License or Limitation, in nineteen months the number of persons proceeded against declined 59.13 per cent. "These are momentous figures, which prove conclusively the value of No-License. One remark may be added. Even in No-License areas where No-License has been vitiated by wholesale dealers who defy us with their excise licenses, and carry on their dirty and demoralising work, there is a general consensus of opinion that drinking has gone down by fifty per cent. at least."

An Urban Rebellion.

The Manchester Guardian Weekly of November 6th. last has a long paragraph concerning the recent elections in America to the effect that "the beginning of a definite urban rebellion against the rural political domination of America, and the imposition of rural social and racial ideas, is discerned in the election results by many observers." The New York correspondent of the Guardian then announces some of the election results.—New Jersey democratic! New York City democratic! Virginia democratic! And Detroit and Louisville, Ky., anti-ku-klux-klan in election of mayors! All these results are described as "blows against prohibition." For the past three elections New Jersey has elected a democratic governor; and there is no surprise that the electors have chosen one this time, especially since the republican

candidate had a wet record. The issue was between wet candidates. Evidently the voters did not have any real opportunity to declare for prohibition and its enforcement. Likewise Virginia is habitually democratic, and nothing unusual looms in its remaining so. As for New York City, it has been democratic for years. Its last mayor was a Tammany man, and its new mayor is the same. Detroit merely re-elected its chief magistrate, so there is nothing new there, while at Louisville the contest was not over prohibition but over the influence of the Klan in politics, and the result was the defeat of the Klan and its candidate. If this is the best the wet correspondents can do in producing a 'rebellion' against prohibition and rural domination in urban affairs, there is little to fear. The correspondent's write-up goes to show how desperately hard pressed the wets are for material to use in their foreign propaganda against the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Act. Virginia democratic; and New York City democratic! Well, well! That is funny.

Is there no Limit?

Most of our readers are doubtless familiar with the picture of 'Johnnie Walker—still going strong.' There lies before us as we write a full page advertisement in the Manchester Guardian Weekly in which the aforesaid 'Johnnie' is standing in a book bindery beside an expert binder and engaged in examining the quality of work bestowed upon a volume which he holds in his right hand. Beneath the picture are these words, "Book-binding may be said to have originated in the encased clay tablets of 300 years B.C., or in the Eastern custom of 'binding' inscribed palm leaves with silken thread. In its present form, however, the craft doubtless arose from the idea, early conceived in China, Japan and Korea, of folding rolls in page form. Roman Diptychs are among the earliest decorative bindings. A copy of the Gospels, elaborately bound and presented by Pope Gregory the Great to the Queen of the Lombards in the 7th century, is one of the oldest specimens. The first English binder, Bishop of Lindisfarne, who bound the Gospels about A.D. 700. Pride of produc-

tion is the stimulus of true craftsmanship—hence the superiority of 'Johnnie Walker'." "Lord Haig's Appeal—Remembrance Day, November 11. Wear a Flanders Poppy." Could the effrontery of the liquor business go farther than this in its attempt to appeal to lovers of art, believers in religion, and sincere patriots remembering the nation's dead; and in foisting whisky upon their attention while they read of Bible bindings and Poppy Day observances? There seems to be nothing too sacred for The Trade to lay hold of and use for its own ends.

The Difference.

The *Outlook*, New York, has an informing two page article by Charles Stelzle dealing with the recent convention of the American Federation of Labor, which was held at Atlantic City, New Jersey, and at which a great pronouncement, known as the 'Monroe Doctrine' for organised labour in America was made. This has to do with all sorts of European propaganda among the labouring masses of America,—bolshewism, communism, syndicalism, and all other things which are inimical to the interests of Labour. The Federation put itself on record as being opposed to "autocracy, bureaucracy, dictatorship, whether brutal or benevolent, to revolution, and to the teaching of revolution by violence wherever democracy exists and where the people have the power to modify or change their governments through the use of constitutional means." The declaration says, "We stand for democratic America, and we want the world to understand that fact." There is no hint here that American labour is dissatisfied with the country's constitution, that prohibition has alienated the affections of the members of the Federation. Its late president Samuel Gompers was a wet, and tried in numerous ways to get the Federation to follow his lead on the question of liquor, but without success in the general assembly, though once the executive declared for beer. Mr. Stelzle gives an illuminating description of the difference between the late president, Mr. Gompers, and the present incumbent, Mr. William Green. He says, "There was no doubt in the mind of the Convention regarding the fitness of William Green to become the successor of Mr. Gompers. He

is quite different from Mr. Gompers in his qualities as a leader. Mr Green is magnetic; Mr. Gompers was dynamic. Mr Gompers rarely smiled—he presided with great solemnity. Mr. Green, while always dignified, wins through his pleasing smile, even in the midst of great confusion. Mr. Gompers' speech was often slow and halting. Mr. Green speaks in a steady, measured tone, as though accustomed to addressing large assemblages, and is apparently never at a loss for the exact word which expresses his meaning. Mr. Gompers was rarely without a cigar between his lips as he presided. Mr. Green apparently does not smoke at all. Mr. Gompers was thoroughly opposed to the Eighteenth Amendment. Mr. Green, as a member of the Illinois Legislature, voted for the passage of the Prohibition Bill. Mr. Gompers was a Jew, although not regarded as very orthodox. Mr Green is an active member of the Baptist Church."

Prohibition Pamphlets.

In connection with the All-India Prohibition Convention which is to be held in Delhi from January 29th to the 31st and in preparation for it, there is being published a series of prohibition pamphlets dealing with the chief subjects which are to engage the delegates who are to assemble. The first of these pamphlets has just come to hand. It is written by the Rev. Herbert Anderson and is entitled 'The Prohibition Movement in India,' and it deals especially with the prohibition debate in the Legislative Assembly, September, 1925. It is written with great plainness of speech, but in excellent spirit, and is designed to show that India's present demand is for local option and that her ultimate goal is prohibition; and that the attitude of the Government as expressed by Sir Basil Blackett, the Finance Member, is untenable and reactionary, since it is opposed to the wishes of the people as expressed in various resolutions, utterances, and votes of the people's representatives in the Assembly. It is a strong and worthy setting forth of the people's demand. This, and other pamphlets of the series, can be had from the office of the Prohibition League for India, 59 King's Road, Howrah, Bengal, at two annas a copy.

With the Editor

Greetings.

To all of our readers we extend the most sincere greetings that the New Year, 1923, may be the very best yet. It ought to be if we are in the place where the Lord wishes us to be and are doing the work He wishes us to do.

As one grows older there come so many thoughts of what the possibilities are in each new year. They come so fast and one finds so many things left undone when the old year draws to a close, but we are thankful that there is always a chance to begin again and that we can always be sure when we are in the path of duty we need not be filled with regret. Doing one's best is all that is required.

May this be a Happy New Year in every respect. We trust that to us in India it may mark the beginning of a year where in all parts of the land there will be progress along all lines. That the legislation which will help to make prohibition more than a name in India may be begun in real earnest; that more and more the young people may be taught the evil effects of drink and that more of them may join in the fight to down the demon drink. We trust that the work which is to be begun in Delhi may be so successfully started that India will take up this fight in earnest and do her part to bring about the emancipation of this great land. We pray for God's blessing upon every effort to bring in better times of Peace and Good Will and so say "A HAPPY NEW YEAR TO ALL."

Our Contributors.

All will rejoice in the fine letter from Miss Campbell. How she does love India and this work out here! Do you not see her face shine as speaks of the work in India and do not our hearts rejoice at the message which she has sent that America will be true? What an inspiration it is to read the words of those fine men who are determined that at whatever cost to themselves, the law shall be enforced; and how one's blood boils when he realizes that the nations across the waters who are helping to break down the

laws are those who should be loyally standing by or at least keeping their hands off. We are glad for the messages of hope and courage, glad that Miss Campbell could represent us and thankful to the Anti-Saloon League which allowed India to be heard in their gathering.

Then that article on the League of Nations ought to help us all to better understand what is being and has been done. We know too little about this and are glad to give our readers a chance to learn from one who evidently understands what she is writing about. We all need to keep up with these world movements and this is a good way to help us to do so. Why not take up this subject in some of our Local Unions and make it a special study?

Queer Books.

True it is that of the making of books there is no end and some of them are queer indeed. One has been sent to us by a friend which has afforded us quite a bit of amusement. The author is a clergyman and should know something of the use of logic; but his articles make one wonder just what can be the mind back of such things as he has written.

One chapter is "Concerning Prohibition" and is an amusing bit of reading. "To label a Temperance advocate as Prohibitionist is to libel him." "Britons never will be slaves, they must be free, free in every sense of that word. As a people for example, we must insist on being free to order our own lives." "With rare exceptions, total abstainers are aenacmic." "We must refuse to tolerate interference or dictation from any source" referring to the attempt "well meant though completely misguided . . . to destroy one of the most cherished liberties of a free-born people." "We would rather see England free than sober." Then the writer goes on to say "Attributable to the excessive use of alcohol are nine-tenths of our present day evils and miseries." He then enumerates a long list of these evils and still says that one should not prohibit the use, only the abuse of alcoholic liquors.

Then he says that Prohibition's worst feature is that it disparages the grace of God." Then after stating what he thinks should be done he says that the public house should be made more pleasant, etc., and follows with the suggestion that there should be "A good deal of restriction in the matter of spirit drinking." Is this prohibition of the liberty of some one? He winds up by calling on all "who believe in the blessings of true Temperance" to rally against the enemies of freedom. In another chapter in the same book he emphatically says that the people of Africa under the domination of the British should have liquor *prohibited* to them since he thinks they are children and as such should yield "unquestioning obedience," and so though some others might differ in their opinion as to the relative childlikeness of the African and Englishman, liquor which is a gift of God is to be allowed to be used in England and men are to be taught to use it with discretion; while in Africa PROHIBITION is to be enforced! Strange logic it seems; for if teaching a man to control his appetite is the thing sought for would it not be well to begin with the child since it is in childhood that habits are formed?

The name of this remarkable book is "Without Fear or Favour" but it would seem that the author does have favour for some people and things.

National Convention.

We are reprinting below for the benefit of those who may not have seen or may have forgotten, the notice from last month on the coming Convention in Bombay. Be sure and read it and then plan to go or send. If neither is possible to PRAY for the success of the gathering, in any case do not forget the prayer part. That is the most important of all and if there is a wide-spread prayer circle we can be sure of the blessing for which we seek.

Then Delhi will follow closely on the Bombay meeting. We are hoping that it will be a very successful gathering. There are to be representatives from all over the land and this in itself shows how widespread is the interest, in the cause which this gathering is to promote. We have every reason to "thank God and take courage."

NOTICE On to the National Convention.

Are you planning to attend the National Convention in Bombay? Our friends there are planning for our entertainment and would like to hear from us soon concerning our intentions. Bombay is a very expensive place to hire cutlery, etc., and we have thought that to save such expense (especially as most of us will be bringing tiffin baskets) each one would be willing to bring her own plate, cup, saucer and cutlery of very plain variety, so that in case of loss or breakage the regret would not be too great.

Also we are informed that the people who live in Bombay cannot, from past experience, guarantee us either very warm or very cool weather. We had better be prepared for both. Ordinary bedding including mosquito nets will be needed; and one or two light blankets for covering at night may be needed. All inquiries or information concerning intended arrival and departure may be sent to Miss B. E. Elliott, Byculla, Bombay, and a telegram sent to "Elliott, Forservice" will reach her promptly.

Some Facts about Beer and Wine.

The Vermont Issue, of recent date carried some interesting and valuable information concerning beer and wine. In part it said:

"The Massachusetts Bureau of Labor Statistics investigated the 17,499 cases of persons convicted of drunkenness in a single year: 2,609 got drunk on beer and wine Alone.

14,458 got drunk on beer and wine and distilled liquors.

432 only, got drunk on distilled liquors Alone.

A study by the British Board of Control in London found a larger proportion—39 out of each 100—drunk on beer and wine Alone.

"In 1919 last year before National Prohibition, of all alcoholic liquor consumed in the United States, beer and wine were 92%.

"An investigation of the experiences of the American Life Insurance companies with nearly 2,000,000 policy holders showed as stated by Arthur Hunter, Actuary of the New York Life Insurance Company, that regular drinkers of no more than 2 glasses of beer a day had a death rate of 18 per cent. above the average."—*Clip Sheet*.

From Our President

My dear Comrades :

From Assam, with its luxuriant vegetation and well watered landscape, to dry, dusty, sandy, rocky, Rajputana is a long journey, but each region and Province has its own charm. Ajmer and other cities of Rajputana have beautiful views of hills, lakes, clouds and stately buildings, which, especially in mornings and evenings, present charming pictures to the eye.

On reaching Lucknow, November 14th, I learned that the work at Kotah and Piploda would all be in the vernacular and that Miss Maya Das had kindly consented to take it, relieving me of the trip there. Six days in Lucknow after more than three months absence were more than welcome, and I joined Miss Maya Das in Jaipur. At the well attended public meeting November 21st many students were present. The Acting Principal of the Maharajah's College offered a prize to the student who would give the best resume and criticism of the lecture. We were invited to hear their papers on the Monday following, but the news of the passing away of Her Royal Majesty, Queen Alexandra, came and the schools were closed on that day and our programme did not admit of our staying another day. At Jaipur the Sudai Samagh Mardli which works for temperance and other social reform is doing good work. Formerly there were 39 drink shops in the city and now there are only 12. Rev. A. R. Low, M.A is a strong helper in all good work there. We were especially glad to meet Miss Smith now working in Jaipur. She was President of the Rajputana Division until she went on furlough more than a year ago.

At Nasirabad we were glad to meet again our friend, Dr. Tara Nath now Mrs. Martin, but the same strong, capable, hard working doctor, giving herself to help those less fortunate. Here we addressed the schools, the Christian community, other groups of women, and a small club of men. Those who came were very much interested in our cause, but we learned of others who did not

approve of a temperance message being given in the club. It is sometimes a good thing to stir up opposition—almost anything is better than absolute indifference.

Udaipur, one of Rajputana's most interesting cities, was our next objective. Dr. McQueen, in charge of the Mission Hospital, and also Acting State Surgeon, made preparation for the meetings, but was in doubt as to whether people would come. Miss Maya Das had a good hearing by the Christian community in the church, then followed the English meeting when the church was filled with the gentry of the place. The Prime Ministers, Excise Minister, Thakurs, the Principal of the Maharana's College, Princes and Officers gave earnest attention and we have seldom addressed a more responsive audience. Subscriptions to the Magazine were given, a gentleman came to the bungalow to ask for help in the temperance work he is doing; and the Principal of the Maharana's College invited us to come the next morning to the College where we addressed the students.

We had a week in Ajmer when we both spoke at schools, in the Indian and European W. C. T. U. meetings, in the church services and Blue Ribbon organizations. A silver medal contest was held, the second in Ajmer, where the railway community is just the kind to be helped by such entertainments. Plans are being made for the Divisional Convention in January, when we hope that all the Unions will send delegates. Miss Maya Das, by her challenging addresses leads the women and girls to desire to have a part in the work of helping to free India from the curse of drink and drugs; and in most of the places we visited new Unions were formed or those which had been organized earlier, strengthened.

Miss Copeland, the indefatigable President of the Division is soon to go on furlough, but we hope the Convention can be held and her successor found before she goes. Mrs. C. B. Hill, the Cor. Secy. of the Division, and also a strong worker in the local Union, arranged our tours and will follow up the new Unions. At the Hindustani Union in

Ajmer, the nurses from the hospital and the girls of the Methodist Girls' School take active part in the work. On the day we met with them, the girls marched in, singing a temperance song and carrying flags. Then three of the tiny tots themselves wonderfully decorated with flowers, presented bouquets of chrysanthemums to Miss Copeland, Miss Maya Das and the writer. From the first our W. C. T. U. in Ajmer has given much attention to Child Welfare; and the paper, "Women's Gazette," edited by Dr. S Campbell, and published in parallel columns in Urdu, English and Hindi, should have a very wide circulation.

But we have omitted reference to our visit to Tilaunia, where a fine plant for the care and cure of tubercular patients is being built up. Miss Julia Kipp and Dr. Cora Kipp with their corps of helpers are not neglecting temperance teaching to those under their care. Miss Phillips presided at the meeting and the patients sang temperance songs both in English and Hindi. Quite a number of the workmen and villagers also attended the meeting and it was not quite easy to give a message appreciated by all of the audience.

We were at Beawar, December 6th, where we met the Church congregation and also the women at another hour. We had time to speak at the schools on Monday morning before leaving for Jodhpur.

Jodhpur, the last place to be visited on this tour, was by no means the least interesting. The women responded and we expect them to have a strong Union. The evening meeting in English was also the occasion of giving a report of the work of the Men's Temperance Society which, though not large, is persevering in its work. The second evening in Jodhpur Miss Maya Das spoke to the larger audience in Hindi while I went to the Railway Institute. In one place where I spoke the one who introduced me had been imbibing a good deal, and at the close of the meeting assured me that all would follow my good advice. We wonder if the "next morning" he remembered his remarks and how he felt about it.

Everywhere we have been we have learned of the love the people bear Miss Campbell, who has visited this region twice and would be most warmly welcomed any

time. Miss Maya Das, making her second visit, has many friends who welcome her now and look forward to future visits. We have received most generous and kind hospitality and feel that one of the greatest blessings of the visit has been ours in the new friendships formed and the knowledge gained of the work being done in this region for the advancement of the Kingdom

Yours for service,

EMMA S PRICE.

Jodhpur,
December 8, 1925.

Concerning the Convention Programme.

This, the Seventeenth National Convention of the Women's Christian Temperance Union of India, should be the best we have yet had. We ask every member of the W.C.T.U. in India to help make it so by her prayers, in any case, and her presence if she can do so.

The programme, as presented now may have to be changed somewhat and we also have in prospect some well known speakers of whom we are not now sure and it would not be fair to them to publish their names until we have their definite decision. Most of the names appearing in the programme are of well-known workers. I am glad to tell you of Mrs Cooke who is going to tell us of Local Option in Scotland. She has been the National Organizer for Young People in Scotland and had much to do with the preparation of the wonderful pageant which was given at Edinburgh at the World Convention in June. She came recently to India and was married to Mr Allan Cooke, Chief Engineer of the B B. & C. I Railway, whose residence is in Ajmer. We are very happy to welcome Mrs. Cooke to our ranks and count ourselves fortunate indeed in having one experienced in the work that is going on in Scotland, here to give us first hand information.

Under the name of "Institute" we are planning to have the work belonging to the different main departments presented. Dr. M. M. Allen will have general supervision of the educational departments, Scientific Temperance Instruction, Anti-narcotics and Medal Contests, which will be presented by

those best prepared to instruct and inspire us to do this work. Miss Joan Davis will have supervision of the departments of Press, The Magazine and Literature. Mrs S. V. Clemes is the leader of the group of departments which promote organization: the Young People's Branch, Loyal Temperance Legion or Band of Hope, Scattered Members and extension of our regular Unions. Mrs W. G. Menzies will direct the work of the social group of Departments, Moral Education, Mothers-in-Council and Child Welfare. Each of these leaders is enlisting the help of others and we expect interesting and instructive sessions.

The department of Evangelism has not been forgotten but will be, we trust, stressed in the spirit and conduct of all the sessions and there will also be opportunity for the presentation of suggestions or methods of work during the part of the program under the direction of Mrs. Keislar the morning of January 27th.

On consulting the Railway time tables the committee decided that it would be more convenient for those who must make their time away from home as short as possible, to begin the programme on the afternoon of the 22nd and close in time for people who desire to do so to leave in the early afternoon of January 27th.

The final Programmes will be printed as early as practicable, and if those who are expecting to attend will let Miss Joan Davis, Taylor Church, Byculla, Bombay, know, she will try to mail you a copy to reach you before you start for the Convention.

Credentials

Every delegate attending the Convention should bring her credentials to the first session so that this little matter of business can be attended to early. Presidents and Corresponding Secretaries of Divisions, National Officers and Superintendents of Department and Organizers do not need credentials; they are *ex officio* members of the Convention. Can we not make a record in this session by having this and other small matters attended to at the earliest opportunity, thus saving valuable time for the consideration of the important matters of business which will come before us.

Good News.

On November 17th, knowing that Miss Campbell would soon settle plans for her future work in India, we cabled her requesting that she include the temperance work in her plans, even though she may not be at liberty to give all her time to this work, as we hope she may. On the 16th of December the following cable came from her: "Proposal accepted" We shall not know all particulars until we receive letters, but this assures us that we can count on Miss Campbell in the work of the organization when she returns to India and this means much, and we are accordingly grateful and happy over the prospect. The most hearty welcome India can give, and that is saying much, awaits Miss Campbell.

Programme of the National Convention, to be held in Bombay,

January 22—27, 1926.

Friday, January 22—

Opening Session.
Memorial Service, Miss Elizabeth Vasey.
Appointment of Committees
Convention Reception.

Saturday, January 23—

8-30 a m—Executive Committee.
11-1 p m—Convention Session.

Devotions.
Minutes.
Reports. Committee on Credentials; Recording Secretary, Corresponding Secretary, Editor, Treasurer, Organizers

Noon tide Prayer, Mrs Samuel Intermission
Business Session, Revision of the Manual

2-4 p m.—Institute Educational Department, under the direction of Dr. M. M. Allen, one and a half hours. Half an hour will be given to the Department coming under the head of Publicity, under the direction of Miss Joan Davis.

Evening Meeting, Mrs Mott Keislar presiding. Echoes of the World Convention at Edinburgh—Miss Joan Davis, Miss A. B. Day; Miss W. Singha, President's Address.

Sunday, January 24—

Speakers will be supplied to churches desiring them.
Convention sermon. Time, place and speaker to be announced.

Monday, January 25—

8.30 a.m.—Committees.
11—1 p.m.—Convention Session.
 Devotions
 Minutes.
 Election of Officers.
 Noontide Prayer, Mrs. C. B. Hill.
 Intermission.
What can we do to improve the Cinema in India? Introduced by Miss Atkinson, Women's Christian Temperance Union and Citizenship. Introduced by Miss Bhaskare.
2—4 p.m.—Institute: Organization, under the direction of Mrs. S. W. Clemes, One and a half hours. Publicity, half an hour.
Evening Meeting.
 Two minute speeches by workers from all parts of India
 Women and Local Option in Scotland, Mrs. Cooke.

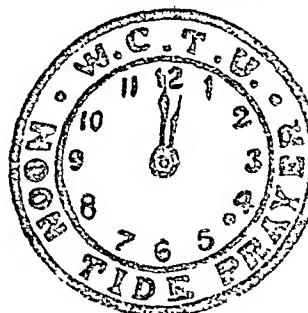
Tuesday, January 26—

8.30 a.m.—Meeting of the New Executive and Budget Committees.
11—1 p.m.—Convention Session.
 Devotions.
 Minutes.
 Business.
 Noontide Prayer, Mrs. W. W. Bruere.
 Intermission.
2—4 p.m.—Unfinished Business.
 Evening Meeting, Mrs. W. L. Ferguson presiding. Temperance Rally.

Wednesday, January 27—

8.30 a.m.—Committees.
11—1 p.m.—Convention Session.
 Devotions.
 Minutes.
 Unfinished Business; Resolutions.
 Noontide Prayer, Mrs. W. S. Sutherland
 Intermission.
 A Forward Look by National and Divisional Presidents; Mrs. Mott Keistar presiding.
 Closing Consecration Service.

PRAYER TIME.



Prayer.—O Father, make thyself so real to me that when I read thy Word it will always be with a reverent heart. Then shall I be able to recognize thy voice, and then shall I learn what is in thy mind and heart for me. Amen.

A Prayer,

Through every minute of this day,
 Be with me, Lord!
Through every day of all this week,
 Be with me, Lord!
Through every week of all this year,
 Be with me, Lord!
Through all the years of all this life,
 Be with me, Lord!

So shall the days and weeks and years
Be threaded on a golden cord
And all draw on with sweet accord
Unto thy fullness, Lord,
That so, when time is past,
By grace I may at last
 Be with Thee, Lord.

—John Oxenham.

Has some one seen Christ in you to-day?

Has some one seen Christ in you today?
Christian, look to your heart, I pray—
The little things you have done or said—
Did they accord with the way you prayed?
Have your thoughts been pure and your words
been kind?
Have you sought to have the Saviour's mind?
The world with a criticizing view
Has watched—but did it see Christ in you?
Has some one seen Christ in you today?
Christian, look to your life, I pray,
There are aching and broken souls
Being lost on sin's destructive shoals,
And perhaps of Christ their only view,
May be what of Him they see is not?
Will they see enough to bring hope or cheer?
Look to your light! Does it shine out clear?
—electer

Contributed Articles

CHICAGO,
November 8, 1925.

My dear Comrades,

I had the great honour and privilege of representing our beloved India in the morning session of the Anti-Saloon League Biennial Convention, November 6, in the Chicago Temple, the home of the First Methodist Church. India was the only nation outside the United States that had this opportunity. I was glad to give a message in your behalf.

When I left India two burning messages kept ringing in my ears, messages given me over and over again by our beloved people. The first was, "Tell the people of Great Britain that we want freedom from the Monster Drink. Tell them our prayer to God is that all our liquor shops and opium shops may be closed." I gave this message to our World's W. C. T. U. Convention in Edinburgh.

The second message was, "Tell the people of the United States of America, that the best help they can render us, is to *keep true* to the stand they have taken before the nations for Prohibition." I gave this message to a wonderful audience right here in the heart of Chicago, in the beautiful temple which is surmounted by a lighted cross.

Dear ones in India, I wish I could convey to you the spirit of its reception by these representatives from 44 States out of the 48 of this great republic. They answered in different ways throughout the days following that they would "Keep True" not only for their own sakes but for "others" beyond the seas.

At last I have a message to send back to you. I found it right here in the heart of this great city, in the quiet of the Temple with the shining cross.

The message is this—"America will never go back on Prohibition." Comrades this does not mean the fight is over; it will never be over so long as the sin of greed, and lust reign in the hearts of men, but this great republic has learned too much

of the blessings that have come to it because of a sober people ever to go back on the law which brought in this glad day. The backbone of America is standing firmly for stricter and better law observance. This conviction was driven home as I sat hour after hour in the temple listening to the messages that fell from the lips of the best and most influential men in America. Senators, congressmen, Justices of Supreme Courts, business men, all registering their conviction that America will never go back on the step she took when the 18th Amendment was put in the Constitution.

Then came the officers of the law with their messages—

Hon. Lincoln C. Andrews, the new Chief of the Federal Prohibition Forces, the Hon. E. C. Yellowley one of his noble and able lieutenants in this state of Illinois. Evil doers are fleeing before Mr. Yellowley and his men. Then Mr. Andrew J. Vosestand, the father of the act that bears his name. There was no pessimism in the speeches made by these men on the temple platform.

The message brought by Rear Admiral F. C. Billard Commandant U.S Coast Guard, impressed me perhaps more than any other I heard. As he told his story so simply, in the direct way a sailor has, I seemed to see the grim, determined fight that is going on day after day out on the rough Atlantic coast where the liquor forces of Europe with their thoroughly well-equipped ships are burling defiance at America's Constitution. Not once, not twice, but thrice have some of those ships tried to run these small coast vessels as they have stood by trying to keep back the enemy from America's shores.

The Admiral said the Coast Guard was founded August 4, 1790 by George Washington for the purpose of protecting our Maritime commerce and holding back pirates and smugglers. During more than a century its principal work has been of a humanitarian nature, rescuing vessels in danger, saving lives of those on wrecked ships and in warning the big liners of the proximity of ice bergs. Since the eighteenth amendment our

shores have again become infested with jurates, and smuggles, and our Coast Guard has to be ready, and alert always, to keep liquor from being brought in. He said they sometimes wondered that the America government did not show more indignation at this flagrant disregard of international law. I wonder, too, don't you?

"The men of the navy do not stop to question the right of our nation to make laws, we do not cavil at them, nor try to break them. When we receive an order to uphold the law we answer in true sailor fashion "Aye, aye Sir" and go forth and do our duty."

He told us that Rum Row is being effectually scattered. There are now only spasmodic appearances of the cowardly enemy.

In closing he said, "We will not tell what we intend doing, but we do say this *We have not yet begun to fight.*"

Can you hear, across the seas, the cheers that rang through the temple beautiful as the Admiral sat down, cheers that came from those who love their land and its constitution.

God speed the day when rum-running will be viewed with all the contempt it deserves by all people everywhere.

I met Mr. Volstead here in the hotel last night. I told him we over in India are greatly interested in him. He smiled, and thanked me in his quiet, courteous manner.

His convention address was most helpful. He dealt with the legal aspects of enforcement, his special subject naturally. "The prohibition legislation covers a new and untried field and much pioneering had to be done in perfecting the organization," he stated.

District Attorney Olson of Cook County says that the Federal agencies have borne the whole burden of prohibition enforcement.

Every one knows how hard it has been to enforce the law in Chicago. He thinks the federal courts have done wonders. "Who," he asked, "started to drive out the 7,000 saloons and vile cabarets running wide open in Chicago two and one half years ago? *The federal courts.* Who put the millionaire bootleggers out of business? *The federal courts.* Who gave rum-running outlaws who had operated for years prior to prohibition as robbers, burglars, gunmen and even mur-

derers their first taste of justice in their long criminal careers? *The federal court.* Who convicted 3,000 boot leggers in my district? *The federal court.* Who padlocked for a year \$30,000,000 worth of real estate consisting of more than 1,800 outlaw liquor dives? *The federal court.*"

I've given this at length because it shows what can be done when the federal officers are honest in their work.

It was said over and over again that the law can be enforced if officials insist on having it enforced.

He hit the officer who fails in his duty a hard rap, when he stated that the boot legger, is as white as the driven snow in comparison to his protector. Before we are through," he continued, "bootleggers will be properly prosecuted by law enforcement officials whose *duty* it is to prosecute them."

Mr. Lincoln C. Andrews, soldierly in bearing, inspires confidence. He gave the new plan for enforcement. "His testimony," he said, "in conjunction with those of other government official, would show that the U. S. Government was not asleep, but was vigilant on the sea front, and all along every avenue of approach in to the country." He has three branches under his charge, the Coast Guard, the Customis, and the Prohibition Units. The purpose of reorganizing units was to put more *life* into them, *punch* was the word he really used. He is now centering efforts on sources of supply and interstate traffic in liquor.

"In the end," he said "prohibition enforcement must depend on public opinion." He called on all temperance organizations to seriously and vigorously resume the campaign designed to bring about a state of mind which not only believes in prohibition, but insists upon its enforcement particularly by those holding office.

The Governor of Pennsylvania, the Hon. Giffard Pinchot gave a talk which was called by Chicago's wettest newspaper. The "Tribune," a "Firebrand." This address will be sent to the President of the U. S. along with one from the Anti-Saloon League asking that certain statements be carefully looked into and if true, that these matters be made right. Governor Pinchot certainly manifests a fearless spirit. In closing his

well-prepared address he said "As for me and my house we will serve the Lord."

November 9. This is the closing day of the great Convention. The morning session brought addresses from such well-known crators as Robert E. Speer, and Bishop Edwin Holt Hughes. The Bishop was at his best and while the Methodist Church has such men as he and Bishop Thomas Nicholson at the forefront of the Prohibition Army in America we need not greatly fear. This afternoon three more congressmen, W. D. Upshaw of Georgia, Richard Yates of Illinois, and William McKinley all gave rousing talks.

In listening to these prominent politicians and officers the past four days one feels like exclaiming, "are there any in the U. S. who are tainted with "wet" tendencies? Over and over it was reiterated, "The Sixty-ninth Congress is the dryest Congress America ever had."

W. A. Evans, M.D., Editor of Health Department, the Chicago Tribune, gave one of the closing addresses on "Alcohol from a physician's stand point." "America does not need it," was his verdict, "not for food, or medicine." It is a poison.

Labour's message was brought by congressman John G. Cooper. As he pictured the condition of the labouring man in U. S to-day, I could see passing before my mind's eyes beautiful homes, well-dressed, rosy-cheeked children flocking into schools, stately labour temples, and 16 labor banks with one billion dollars in them, all put there by the prosperous laboring man.

I must not forget to mention that live wire of the league. Wayne B. Wheeler, the general counsel of the organization who stays in Washington, with an ever watchful eye on the enemies to prohibition. He paid a great tribute to Chicago. He said, Chicago is the worst slandered city of the nation. He admitted its county offices are badly manned, but with the federal judges, the able and fearless U. S. District Attorney, a Mayor, and chief of police who are beyond reproach and a federal administrator of prohibition who is the greatest in the nation, Chicago is well offected.

I met Mr. Yellowley yesterday evening.

the federal administrator and had a few minutes talk with him, and Mrs. Yellowley.

The majority of Chicagoans like the majority of Americans in general are law-abiding. Thieving, murder, boot legging and drinking are not done by the millions who make Chicago great, but by a small percentage of the city people.

Mr. Wheeler brought to our notice that a delegation of brewers and distillers are coming from Europe in January to hold a convention in Washington for the avowed purpose of restoring *liberty* to Americas people who are suffering oppression because of that iniquitous eighteenth amendment. Mr. Wheeler said "Let them come. We will give them a *warm* welcome."

All through the five days convention prayer was heard again and again. Dr. Howard Russell the revered founder of this League himself conducted every morning a prayer service in one of the quiet rooms of this hotel.

America is facing a despicable, and malignant foe, but she will not go back on the Eighteenth Amendment.

MARY J. CAMPBELL.

Hotel Sherman,
Chicago.

FOR WORLD PEACE.

The League of Nations.

The visit to India of Dr. Pillai, who is a member of the Secretariat of the League of Nations, is bound to draw special attention to the work of the League, and to arouse many questions as to how far it is serving the purpose for which it was formed. The following outline may therefore be of interest to the readers of this magazine.

As every one knows, the League was formulated at the time of the negotiating of the Peace Treaties in 1919, and actually came into existence on January 10th, 1920, when the first of the Treaties was ratified. Its Constitution, or Covenant, as it is called, forms the first part of the Treaties, having been drawn up during the Peace Conference by a Committee of Allied Delegates. The League consisted at first of forty-two members, but thirteen others had joined by the end of 1924, and now with the entry of

Germany the number has reached fifty-six. It has three organs, if the term may be allowed, for the carrying out of its functions, the Assembly, the Council, and the Secretariat which is established at Geneva, the Headquarters of the League.

The Assembly consists of representatives of all the member states. Each state is entitled to send three full delegates, and also three or even more assistant or deputy delegates. The majority of the countries send their full number, but some of the smaller ones send only one or two delegates, and usually one or two small states send no one, if the business to be transacted does not specially concern them. Each country, however, has only one vote, so that the smaller states have an equal voice with the great powers. As the proceeding are carried on in both English and French, everything has to be translated. It was thought at first that it would be sufficient for the Assembly to meet every two or three years, but when it met for the first time in November, 1920, it was found that annual meetings would be essential, and September was fixed as the regular month.

The Council is a small body consisting of one representative each of Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan, and now of Germany, all these states being permanent members, and of six other states, who are selected by the Assembly to be members for a certain term of years. These members at present are Belgium, Brazil, Czecho-Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, and Uruguay. The Council meets four times a year, or oftener if necessary; all the business of the League passes through its hands, and many matters are decided by it. It is in fact the Executive Committee of the League.

The Secretariat forms a kind of Civil Service of the League; there is a Secretary-General appointed by the Council with the approval of the majority of the Assembly, and such secretaries and staff as are found necessary, who are appointed by the Secretary-General, with the approval of the Council. The present staff is drawn from some thirty different countries.

In addition to these bodies there is also the Permanent Court of International Justice, which sits at the Hague to deal with all judicial questions that may be referred to it.

It consists of eleven judges, and four deputy-judges, all of whom are chosen for their high international repute, and hold office for nine years. The court has its regular sessions, but may be called together at short notice if any emergency arises.

When the Assembly meets, the first business is to receive the Report of the Council for the past year, which will evidently cover all the work of the League. This Report therefore indicates the various matters that are to be discussed by the Assembly. The next business is the forming of committees to deal with them, as the Assembly is clearly too unwieldy a body to be able itself to deal with everything. Six Committees are formed, and, with slight modifications from year to year, the various subjects are distributed amongst them as follows:—

First Committee.—Legal questions (such as amendments to the Covenant)

Second Committee.—Technical organisations (health, finance, transit, etc.).

Third Committee.—Armaments (including usually the whole security issue)

Fourth Committee.—The League's Budget.

Fifth Committee.—Humanitarian work (opium, protection of women and children, etc.).

Sixth Committee.—Political (such as mandates, slavery, and special question).

As every state is entitled to be represented on each Committee, they are by no means small bodies, but the arrangement has been found to work satisfactorily, and it ensures full discussion of all questions. When the Committees have been constituted, the Assembly meets only in the morning, leaving the afternoons free for the Committees, and it is at these afternoon meetings that all the important questions have been thrashed out. During the last week or ten days of the Session, the Assembly receives the reports of the Committees, and usually adopts them, but sometimes amends or rejects them.

Such then is an outline of the organisation and general mode of procedure of the League. But what are its special functions? What

has it done during the five years it has existed? has it at all justified its formation? To give an exhaustive answer to these questions would carry us far beyond the limits of the present paper; but the list of subjects distributed among the six Committees gives some idea of the wide scope of its activity, and also indicates that its main purpose is to promote in whatever way is possible the general welfare and especially the peace of the world. Anyone who keeps in touch with its work will know that it has already had some success in regard to general welfare. Its humanitarian labours "have included the repatriation under Dr. Nansen's direction of more than 420,000 prisoners of war at a cost of less than £1 per head; a practical scheme for settling nearly a million refugees in productive work in Greece; the help organised at the Warsaw Conference (when Germany and Russia were present as well as members of the League) in checking the spread of disease from Russia into western Europe; important action taken, with help from America, to suppress the traffic in women and children, and to control the trade in opium and other dangerous drugs; the improvement of labour conditions all over the world; the assistance of intellectual workers in impoverished countries; and steps taken to improve international transit and communications, and to revive international trade." ("The First Fruits of the League of Nations," p. 8). Another of its achievements of an allied character is "its rescue of Austria, which in 1922 was on the verge of bankruptcy and revolution, which might have involved another European war. In August, 1922, when the Governments had failed individually and collectively to save Austria, the Supreme Council asked the League, as a last hope, to undertake the solution of the prob' em. The League solved it. On October 4, 1922, the League's scheme was accepted by the Governments principally concerned, including Austria, and drew from the Austrian Chancellor the exclamation 'Thank God we can say to-day the League of Nations has not failed us.' The scheme was put into operation under a Commissioner appointed by and solely responsible to the League. After two years' work the result

has been to balance the Austrian budget, to stabilise the Austrian currency, to produce an extraordinary increase in the savings in the Austrian banks, and to reduce unemployment well within manageable limits" (loc. cit. pp. 6, 7). And now after another year's work, the League control is being withdrawn, its task being accomplished.

But the chief work of the League is the effort to preserve peace in the world, or at least to reduce the risk of war, by the substitution of arbitration or other friendly methods of settling disputes for the old way of fighting them out. A brief outline of the mode of procedure may not be out of place here. Disputes between nations may be divided into those which are justiciable, that is, suited for judicial settlement, and those which are non-justiciable. By their acceptance of the Covenant, the members of the League agree that all disputes which they recognise to be justiciable, and which cannot be settled by diplomacy, shall be submitted to arbitration, or to judicial settlement by the Court of International Justice or any other tribunal agreed on by the parties, and they undertake to carry out in full good faith any award or decision that may be rendered, and not to resort to war against any member of the League that complies therewith. In case of any failure to carry out such award or decision, the Council is to determine what steps should be taken. Any dispute which is not submitted to arbitration or judicial settlement, and which is likely to lead to a rupture, the members agree to submit to the Council, which will investigate the matter thoroughly, and try to effect a settlement, or if it fail in this, it will publish a report with its recommendations. If this report is unanimously agreed to by all the members of the Council, other than one or more of the parties to the dispute, the Members of the League agree not to go to war with any party that complies with the recommendations. If the report is not unanimous, the Members reserve to themselves the right to take such action as they may consider necessary and proper. But in any case they agree not to go to war till three months after the issuing of the report, by which time it is hoped that their feelings will have cooled down, and they will have

found some better way of settling their dispute.

Already quite a number of disputes have been settled either by the Permanent Court or by the Council ; for example, a dispute between France and Britain as to the liability to military service of British Nationals resident in Tunis and Morocco ; between Poland and Czecho-Slovakia as to a portion of their frontier ; between Germany and Poland as to the rights of certain classes of German settlers in Poland ; between Serbia and Albania when war was imminent, Serbian troops having already crossed the frontier ; between Sweden and Finland over the Aaland Islands. The list is not exhausted, but we trust enough has been said to show that the League at least does not yet stand condemned, and that it is worth while to watch and study what it is doing.

L. E.

1925-26.

**Message from Guy Hayler, President,
World Prohibition Federation.**

To Fellow-workers in All Lands,

At this time of the year we very properly take a backward glance to see the ground we have covered and pause a moment to see what progress we have made towards the realisation of those aims and objects with which we began the year.

Whatever hopes and fears may have been ours, one thought is growingly predominant—the unprecedented activity in the camps of Liquordom. Our work for Prohibition has, without question, been effective and well-directed. It is a fact beyond dispute that never before in all its long and sordid history has the Liquor Traffic spent more money, engaged more agitators, given more attention to publicity, fought more political battles, striven more strenuously, and put up a bigger fight against the Prohibition forces arrayed against it.

Some people still blandly pretend that there is no such evil as Alcoholism ; that it is an exaggeration of the moralist, but the national crime statistics and public health records ; the lawlessness of rum-runners and bootleggers ; the grave issues involved in the international violation of the considered judgments and

deliberate acts of free peoples ; are in themselves amply sufficient to sweep away any such pretence.

Behind the Liquor Traffic there is that which mocks at the majesty of law, a spirit of anarchy that is blatant and openly destructive. Never before have these things been seen in so true a light.

The consciences of people are slowly but surely being stirred to a sense of responsibility. The world organises against this duplicity, these tyrannies, for it is being more and more understood that the sole business of this "Trade" is to preserve its power and thus maintain the "right" to a place in the ranks of legitimate commerce.

This is our day. In the morning of it let us feel that our strength is strong, our faith is secure, and our courage—Columbus-like—is going to keep the good Ship *Prohibition* laden with blessings headed to the goal.

Life moves on. We must move with it ; in step with all the great ones who have hallowed the work they did by their untiring, unselfish service always so unstintingly given in the movement. To-day's workers are of the finest minds in the world, they are some of its choicest souls. This teaming age does not lack in high-minded men and women who, looking "through Eastern windows" see that all the land is light.

We too would keep the vision of a drink-free world ever before us and with the opening year bend our efforts afresh to the task of making our dream an actuality.

With every good wish for 1926.

Yours sincerely,
GUY HAYLER.

The old Phoenix Hill Brewery of Louisville, Kentucky, is now engaged in a useful industry. Someone remarked that the place which could no longer be used for the manufacture of beer would be ideal for the growing of mushrooms. The change was brought about. Experts were brought from Italy and the plantation laid out. Last year the plant became the largest mushroom distributor of the nation and is now shipping five hundred pounds of mushrooms daily.



Our Mail Bag

Madras.

Mrs. Rodrigues the Superintendent of Social Purity Madras Division is doing some organising work among the Railway people in the different centres. She writes as follows:—

Left Madras on Monday December sixth arrived in Calicut on the seventh. Paid a few visits and arranged for a meeting the following evening, in the Railway Institute, which was granted to us for the meeting by the Manager.

It had rained heavily the previous night but cleared up during the day and about sixty people, including some children attended. It was a sympathetic audience and the address was well received. After the meeting the Local Acting President of the Anglo-Indian Association who promised his co-operation and acted as Chairman, thanked me for the advice given. A couple of young men came up to me and said "You will be glad to hear that we neither smoke nor drink." I told them that I wished to God that it could be still of the majority for it is a great blessing to be spared these two vices.

A few pledges were taken and badges sold. Arranged a children's meeting the next morning but the rain prevented most of them from attending. Thirteen or fourteen boys and girls attended, aged seven to ten, and we interested in the experiment which showed the effect of alcohol on a hen's egg and told how it would have a similar effect on the human body.

The servants were interested and signed pledges. I left the Tamil police book with Mr. S. V. N. Master, to see what he could do concerning pledges and telling others of the effect of drink.

Scarcely half a dozen members and one subscriber to the I.T.N. had signed pledges. I am afraid R. C. is rather a failure in this. I am not at all satisfied with the work done. I feel that I should have had more to do. They are being a little more diligent and I have quite an interest

in the same experiment which I had used in Calicut.

By stories and Bible truths I convinced them of the evil effects of intemperance especially when I gave a concrete instance which I saw recently—a man who was a drunkard, whose wife and children were starving and badly clothed while the sober railway man had a decent house and wife and children were well fed and clothed, and above all they were saved and feared and served God.

After the meeting the Indian Munshi who was quite interested, asked me to send some literature to him and said he would start an Indian branch.

I must thank the Head mistress of this school who is always ready to help, she gave me a warm welcome as did also her teachers.

On Friday evening I arranged a meeting at the Railway Institute but the rain came down and only twenty ladies and gentlemen, bravely attended. I did not even expect such a number after such rain.

Mr. Thompson, the Loco-Foreman, who kindly permitted the meeting in the Institute and took the chair, made some kind and sympathetic remarks after I had finished. Three fourths of the audience were young men and as at Calicut I told them it was a good sign to see them as they were the hope of the coming generation and would take our place, as we passed out. I also enquired, as a result of speaking to the members of the Anglo-Indian Association, whether they appreciated I urged them to realise their present and future responsibilities and warned them of the curse of drink, which is ruining the ladies and souls of our men, and said to say, women also.

On Saturday morning I went to Coimbatore, having previously arranged for a meeting with Mr. R. B. Rao, of the L.M.S. who is very helpful. I hope his is never running wild. I told him for the first time to be done. It is a long journey from Pusa up to Coimbatore and the train is well spent, in a compartment with Indian men and women.

always ready to carry on a conversation. My knowledge of Tamil is only colloquial but I was able to make myself understood on the temperance question and found willing listeners. God grant the seed of Gospel Temperance will bear fruit some day

Mrs Robertson met me at the Coimbatore station and it was encouraging to receive her warm, smiling welcome. She had arranged a woman's meeting at the L M S church and a fairly good number were present, including a couple of the Y. W. C. A. members from the European Branch

There was no time limit to this meeting and it was genial soil for had I not before me Indian Sisters who know the love of Jesus? Was I to address them on Temperance? Could oil and water mix? Ought Christians to be told not to drink or of the evils of intemperance? Alas, if they did not they would soon come across many Christians who have a form of Godliness without the power thereof.

The mission girls sang a lyric and one of them read from Proverbs 23, after which I had the pleasure of having a heart to heart talk with my audience.

The pastor Mr. Fenn translated into Tamil and I left them regretfully. I may not see them again but if they and I are faithful unto death we will meet around His throne one glad day and by His help not empty handed! The girls sang "Must I go and Empty Handed" and thus ended a happy and memorable service.

I shall continue the next four meetings at Coimbatore, Podanur and Salem in my next letter.

M. RODRIGUES.

Rajputana.

I reached Ketah November 17, Miss Gray of the U. F. Mission arranged the programme, the same evening we had a meeting with the Kolis, who remembered our dear Miss Campbell. I was not with her on her first visit to Rajputana. I remember in 1928 she spoke to them again. A few of the young men produced the pledges and showed them to her proudly saying "we have kept our promise." I had the pleasure of being with them this year, they got the place ready got the people of their Manalla together and kept order as they thought fit, one of the boys

made a welcoming speech in Hindi that was difficult for me to understand. I was told that he was in College now studying English. There was a meeting the next evening in the Church for the Christians. Some non-Christians also attended it, one of them a school teacher got several of his boys to attend the meeting. At the close he told me that he wanted the children especially to be present, because "on them depended the future of the country."

The nineteenth I reached Piploda, that interesting Christian village. It was nice to see Mrs Lindsay again, she planned the work for me there. That afternoon we met with about 40 women of the village, the pastor's wife took the chair. We had a pleasant hour together. The next morning there was a meeting with the school children and their teachers, after dinner we had an open air meeting with most of the village present (300) with the pastor in the chair. Some of their Hindu neighbours also came out to it, Piploda is fortunate in having a man as pastor who is interested in all movements that are for the betterment and uplift of the people whom he serves, I hope to be able to send him some literature when I return to Ferozepore.

HELEN MAYA DAS.

Dear Mrs. Ferguson,

Enclosed you will find the Synopsis of an excellent drama prepared by Mr. Nagar the Head Master of our Normal Training school, and given by the students of his school.

Mr. Nagar is one of the quiet yet wide awake, progressive type of men, and is taking a keen interest in Temperance instruction.

I appealed to him to help get two or three good Temperance dramas for each, the Boys schools and the Girls schools, also some good Temperance songs. And to try and introduce Scientific Temperance Instruction in his Normal school

I do not know how far he has gone with the instruction but judging from the drama which was almost two hours long, it is most efficient.

This is the first drama, it was well rendered and before an audience of about 600, largely young men.

The Prince played his part like a veritable Money Star, an excellent example for the large number of boys and young men.

I asked Mr. Nagar to have his drama printed, but he said it was not in shape for printing. I hope he will later have time to so prepare it, also to write others for he has the talent.

He is one of the subscribers for Indian Temperance News and White Robbin, which I sent in.

B. M. LAWTON.

"OUR NEED."

A drama showing the evils of untouchability, and intemperance and the benefits of scouting, and leading temperate life.

Scene I.—Bharat Mata and Her sons—a dialogue—Introduction.

Scene II.—Raja Mohan Singh's Durbar-i-Khas, and he with his courtiers drinking. His only son and heir apparent Prince Jagan Nath and Vazier enter. A talk on scouting.

Scene III.—Scout-master and his scouts—Vazier gets Prince Jagan Nath admitted into the troop.

Scene IV.—Social service rendered to Christians by the Prince—an advice for living a temperate life.

Scene V.—Raja's Durbar-i-Khas—Drinking in progress, the Prince wishes to put an end to this habit of the courtiers. A heated discussion occurs. Raja Mohan Singh gets enraged. The courtiers, together with the Raja's special favorite, conspire against the Prince, and try to get rid of him for ever.

Scene VI.—Social service rendered to a sleeper by Prince Jagan Nath—Discussion with a Pardit—Prince Jagan Nath resolves to work for this sleeper till the latter recovers his senses.

Scene VII.—Courtiers hatch out a plot and it is the mind of the Raja, who is enraged that life is in danger at the hands of the Prince and so the Raja makes up his mind to kill the Prince.

Scene VIII.—Raja is angry—a heated discussion with the Prince. Raja orders

executioners to kill the Prince and produce his eyes before him. Vazier comes to the rescue.

Scene IX.—Raja's court—sudden news of an attack from a neighbouring Raja—the courtiers prove treacherous. Vazier sends to face the enemy his adopted son (the Prince in disguise) with the army of untouchables. King feels sorry, realizing his grave mistake.

Scene X.—A Serious battle—Prince's victory.

Scene XI.—King's court—King bewailing his son's loss. News of victory—gradual discovery that the victorious general is Prince Jagan Nath himself. A proclamation for the removal of untouchability and intemperance.

Prepared and staged by

V. D. NAGAR, Esq., B.A., L.T.,

Head Master of Normal Training School, Jhansi.

Death of Mrs. A. G. Barker.

The many friends of Mr. A. G. Barker (Secretary of the Western Temperance League, Bristol) will regret to learn that his wife passed into the Homeland on Sunday, Nov. 15th., following an operation in a Clifton nursing home the previous day. The funeral service was conducted by Revs. W. A. Grist (President of the U. M. Conference), Canon A. H. Sewell, M.A., (President, Western Temperance League), and R. J. Dodge. Amongst those who sent floral tributes were Rev. Canon and Mrs. Sewell (Western Temperance League), Mr. W. E. (Pussyfoot) Johnson and Mr. E. J. Richardson (World League against Alcoholism), Mr. and Mrs. J. Turnbull (Bristol United Temperance Societies), Western Temperance League Staff, Employees Western Temperance League Refreshment Cars, and the Bristol and Clifton W. T. A. U.

The late Mrs. Barker was held in high esteem by a wide circle of friends. Besides having been connected with Good Templary for fifty years, she was intimately connected with the Women's Total Abstinence Union, the Silver Thread Movement, and the United Methodist Women's Missionary Auxiliary.

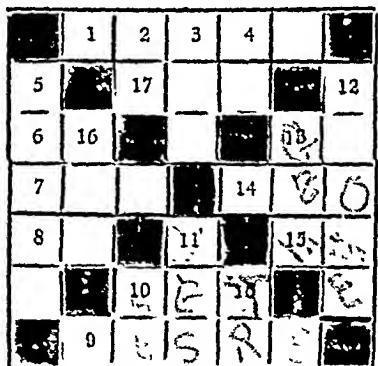
—Contributed.

Young People's Branch

Cross Word Puzzle Contest.

Send solution before January 31st to Mrs. S. W. Clemes, 4 Battery Lane, Delhi.

One rupee each will be given to two persons sending in the correct solution, answers to be opened January 31st. Anyone under 25 years of age may enter contest.



Across.

1. Steadfast to the temperance cause.
6. A preposition.
7. A beverage preferable to beer.
8. A letter in the alphabet.
9. Often seen on the face of a drunkard's wife.
10. A part of gambling.
13. Verb of motion.
14. A name often used for a gambling place.
15. The one I must purify first.
17. To decay.

Down.

2. Alternative.
3. The other person.
4. A word of location.
5. The beverage of a tee-totaler.
10. To exist.
11. The correct answer to "Do we want Prohibition in India?"
12. The God of brewers and distillers.
13. Precious stone.
16. The number of points on Alcohol, Tobacco etc., that Dr. Allen wrote.
18. The first two letters of the opposite of false.

FIRST PRIZE ESSAY.

Temperance Reform in India.

India has a cosmopolitan population which is divided up into groups which follow various religions. All these religions prohibit the use of strong drink. An ideal Christian, Hindu, Mahomedan or Buddhist will never touch alcoholic drinks of any kind. And yet for ages the use of strong drink has prevailed in India, causing much misery, ruining many peaceful homes and hurling many into the pitfall of beggary. The Government of India is to a very great extent responsible for the progress of drink in India. The greatest difficulty it has to face in deciding the question is "Revenue." But no government can stand against the will of a united people. A thorough temperance reform in India will only be circumvented when the people rise up as one man and demand that the Government pass measures that will ensure the prohibition and sale of intoxicating liquors. There are some practical difficulties at present but the voice of the people is as yet feeble.

Fifty years ago the W.T.C.U. first started its great and glorious task of reforming "wet India." It had many difficulties to face in its path to success, but it soon overcame these and is making great headway. It opened the eyes of the people to the great danger of the use of alcohol. There are over three hundred prohibition organizations in India to-day. Of these the W.C.T.U. has been mainly instrumental in what has been accomplished.

One very effective method of obtaining prohibition to-day is through "Local Option." By Local Option is meant "the right of the community to determine by vote whether or not the liquor traffic may be legally carried on in a local area." The practical policy is to give the locality concerned a direct popular veto over the issue of liquor licenses. It places the responsibility for the continuance of the traffic on the people themselves.

We shall now trace the history of ' Local Option' in India. In 1923 a Local Option Act was passed in the Punjab to this effect—Any empowered Local Body may, by a resolution, prescribe a maximum number of licensed shops at which liquor may be sold in its local area, or it may direct that liquor may not be sold at any licensed shop within such a local area.

His Excellency the Nizam of Hyderabad has introduced prohibition in his own capital.

The Baroda State has a restricted form of local option which permits the people, by a sixty per cent. vote, to prevent the issuing of a license or to suspend an old one.

The B'mb'ny Government has declared 'total prohibition' as the goal of its excise policy.

It has always been "the policy of the Government of Mysore to reduce the consumption of liquor as far as practicable and steps are being taken for the reduction of the shops as far as is feasible."

The Begum of Biopol has introduced prohibition into her state. It is meant a considerable decrease in the Revenue, but the people have benefitted much by the introduction of prohibition.

The Government of Bengal has made to Calcutta a declaration of policy with regard to the suggested removal of excise and opium shops, from the municipal limits of the city.

The U. P. Govtment has introduced
a resolution to the effect
that India Governe 'the price' orders
that no i t 'sitting' liquor will be sold
to the Hill tribes in the Naga Hills, thus closing
a River & of more than three hills ex-
cept for the Bit. It is estimated that
this reform will result in a saving of one l l
of rupee to the U. P. Govt. in Naga

For D. the Board of Trade presented a
Resolution "That the Royal Engineers
be requested to do what is necessary
to have the fortifications of the
Cape Town and the Harbour
well."

vote of 69 against 39, a resolution declaring that the Government policy should be to prohibit the production, manufacture, sale and import of intoxicating liquors, except for medicinal and scientific purposes

Dewan Bahadur M Ramachandra Rao, has kindly accepted the presidency of the "Prohibition League of India Convention" to be held in Delhi from 29th to 31st January 1926. This great problem of prohibition will be fully discussed here.

Each year more and more are rallying round the banner of prohibition, and if we all do our best, we shall some day in the near future proclaim to the world, with great joy, "India is dry."

EDWARD MACKENZIE BURKE,
Baldwin Boys' High School, Bangalore.
(Aged 16 years.)

Assam Scores Highest

Some readers, I hope, are on tip-toes eager to hear the full results of the All-India Temperance Essay Contest that closed October 31. It was a thrilling success. Six languages were represented: Assamese 39, Urdu 26, Marathi 24, English 24, Hindi 10, Telugu 8, in all 131. Did you notice which headed the list? Yes, Assamese, a language in which we had not even offered a prize. Bravo, Assam! and bravo, Miss Nichols, the busy missionary who was willing to call a carefully-selected committee of Assamese men to judge the essays. The school-girls surprised the committee-men by the thoughtful and well-written essays they produced.

Twenty institutions were represented in this court at widely scattered, as this partial list of cities indicates : Bangalore, Nainital, Mhow, Bijnor, Poona, Agra, Allahabad, Cawnpore, Sholapur and Lucknow. What happened to the Punjab and Bengal? They can tell us at National Convention.

The prize, as previously announced, were five rupees for 1st, three rupees for 2nd and one rupee for 3rd. Not only the winners, but each one who entered the contest is to be so gratified on the spot he has made no bad clear thinking on one of the most vital subjects of life.

List of Essay Prize Winners.

Assamese.

I. Amal Prova Das,
Govt. Girls' High School,
Dibrugarh, Assam.

II. Helen Sangma,
Mission Girls' School,
Golghat, Assam

III. Ratneson Buiya,
George Institution,
Dibrugarh, Assam.

Urdu.

I. V. A. Baid,
Parker High School,
Moradabad.

II. Grace Rorhe,
M. E. Mission Girls' School,
Bijnor.

III. Patience Pershad,
Hudson Memorial School,
Cawnpore.

Marathi.

I. Shanta Pauhalkar,
Kudoli.

II. Bhasker S. Dive,
Settlement School,
Sholapur.

III. Divided between
Suolochana Gaikwad
Dhapewada Girls' School,
Nagpur
and Prabhaker Rahtor,
American Mission,
Wai, Dt. Satara.

English.

I. Edward Mackenzie Burke,
Baldwin Boys' High School,
Bengalore.

II. R. V. Rolfe,
Baldwin Boys' High School,
Bengalore.

III. J. W. Hulge,
Pinlander Smith College
Nani Tal.

Hindi.

I. Brij Bhasham Sharma,
Baptist Mission High School
Agra

II and III. equally divided between
William Gambhi Singh,
and Amur Lalji,
Vocational School,
Rasalpura.

Telugu.

I. P. Diamond,
C. B. M. Girls' School,
Bobbili,
Vizag Dist.

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Literature—
Acting Superintendent Miss D. T. Sing, Temper-
ance Headquarters, Lucknow.

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Mrs. R. I. Faucett, Muzaffarpur, Behar.

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Mrs. J. E. H. Eby, Bulsar, Surat Dist.

Scientific Temperance Instruction—
Miss M. M. Allen, M. D., Ferozepore, Punjab.

Translation—
Miss D. T. Sing, Temperance Headquarters
Lucknow.

Young People's Branch—
Mrs. S. W. Clements, 3 Battery Lane, Delhi.

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September and October

The Indian Temperance News and White Ribbon

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Near and Far

"The stone which the builders rejected is become the head of the corner. This is Jehovah's doing ; it is marvellous in our eyes. This is the day Jehovah hath made ; we will rejoice and be glad in it."—*Psalm 118 : 22-23.*

Two Great Conventions.

These were the meetings of the National Women's Christian Temperance Union, held in Bombay, from January 23rd. to 27th., and the meetings of the All-India Prohibition Convention at Delhi, from January 29th. to the 31st. inclusive. These were great meetings, not so much from the point of numbers in attendance as from the spirit and quality of the gatherings and the important actions taken, though large numbers of people in each case were reached in the public meetings at which the principles and the programme of prohibition were set forth. The significant thing is the rapid and remarkable growth which prohibition sentiment is India is making, and the unity manifest in the ranks of prohibition workers. The organisation of the Prohibition League at Delhi marks a great forward step in the movement for the abolition of the traffic in alcoholic drinks and drugs. The meetings were not only inspiring : they were constructive in the best sense of the word. That they were of public interest is proved by the large amount of space accorded by the Press of India to them. The Hindustan Times, of Delhi on January 30th., issued an eight page sup-

plement containing the address of Dewan Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao, M. L. A., President of the Prohibition League, and much other material relating to the cause of prohibition in India. There are great days ahead !

Norway's Troubles.

Wines and ales are on the market legally in Norway, and can be procured by the thirsty in any quantity. Only spirits of more than 45% alcoholic content are prohibited to be sold. One would suppose that a regime of this 'liberal' sort would please the advocates of booze ; and if one is to heed the cry of the liquorites in America, who are decry the 18th. Amendment and are asking for modification of prohibition to the extent of permitting the manufacture and sale of light wines and beers, he would suppose that a little alcohol was all that the advocates of 'moderation' require. But the truth lies elsewhere, as Norway is finding out ; for in that land 'prohibition does not prohibit' any more than its enemies are willing to have it prohibit in America or elsewhere. Smuggling of whisky and other high-powered liquors into Norway is rife, and the authorities there are up against the same difficulties as are those in the United States regarding detection, capture and suppression of the rum-runners. All this is shown up in detail by Mjoern Bunkholdt, in an article printed in *The World's work*, for December, 1925, under the caption "How Prohibition

works in Norway." He shows conclusively that such prohibition as Norway has does not work any better than complete prohibition does in other countries ; that nothing short of complete freedom to go where they please, to sell to whom they please, to do as they please wherever they will to go, will satisfy the makers, vendors and users of alcohol. This is not the way Mr. Bunkholdt states it, but this is a fair decision to reach after one has read his article and its conclusions.

The Indictment.

The average Norwegian is said to consider prohibition 'an insult to the personal liberty of free citizens.' Just how the author reconciles this statement with the fact that 473,903 people voted for prohibition in 1919, in response to whose demand the Storting enacted the present law, is not clear. These voters were in the majority of those going to the polls and expressing their will on the liquor question. There certainly must be multitudes of the 'avice' citizens among these prohibitionists,—citizens who do not consider that they have been insulted or deprived of their freedom because of this half-way attempt to promote sobriety. As usual, the advocate of wetness has resorted to wholesale statements in the attempt to show how people of his kind regard the law. See what follows :—"Prohibition in Norway generally seems to have had a very bad effect on the sobriety of the population." "Last year the authorities all over the country were asked to report officially on the effect of prohibition in their districts. Reading these reports one comes most frequently on these words: 'Increased drunkenness—criminality increasing—lic and false declarations before the court grow common—people feeling no scruples in breaking the law—intoxication of the worst sort conceivable—conditions worse today than could have been foreseen—before prohibition was introduced intoxicated persons were seldom met, but to-day!—prohibition is luxury—spirits to be found in every 'second house.' " All this is very startling and has the familiar sound of the pro-bobs & profligards. Mr. Bunkholdt quite with approval 'word' of the erstwhile Prime Minister, N. A. H. Berge, who never had the regard of the prohibitory

law, and says, "His words exactly sum up the situation and indicate the way to be followed to get out of the existing chaos." The words of the Prime Minister were these, "Prohibition was intended to be a blessed reform, but it has turned out a damnation reform. We must get rid of prohibition as quickly as possible." . But isn't it rather significant that the Prime Minister failed to get the repeal of the law; and that he was ousted from office and a 'dry' cabinet installed, which is pledged to prohibition,—such prohibition as Norway now has? Of this fall of a cabinet and its sequel, the resolve to enforce the law, the writer in The World's Work says not a word ! Interesting, isn't it ? But 'What's in a name, Mr. Bunk ? There, there, we'll say no more.

Mahatma Gandhi confesses.

Young India is printing a series of autobiographical articles by Mr. Gandhi. Some of them are more than ordinarily interesting, his attempts at meat-eating and smoking, for instance. Here is what he says about the smoke :—"A relative of mine and I became fond of smoking. We had no money. Not that we saw any good in smoking; or were enamoured of the smell of a cigarette. We simply imagined a sort of pleasure in emitting clouds of smoke from the mouth. My uncle had the habit, and when we saw him smoking we also thought we should copy his example. So we began pilfering stumps of cigarettes thrown away by the uncle ! But the stumps were not always available, and could not give much smoke either. So we began to steal coppers from the servant's pocket money and to purchase country cigarettes therewith. But the question was where to keep them. We, of course, could not smoke in the presence of elders. We scratched along for a few weeks on these stolen coppers. In the meantime we heard that stalks of a certain plant were porous and could be smoked like cigarettes. We got them and began this smoking. But we were far from being satisfied with these. Our want of independence began to smart. It was unbearable that we could do nothing without our elders, permission. In sheer disgust we decided to commit suicide." Then follows an account of the attempt on

their lives, and its failure through lack of courage. This is the happy conclusion:—“The thought of suicide ultimately resulted in both of us bidding goodbye to the habit of smoking stumps of cigarettes and of stealing the servant's coppers, for the purpose of smoking. Ever since I have grown up I have never desired to smoke and have always regarded the habit of smoking as barbarous, dirty and harmful. I have never succeeded in finding out why there is such a rage for smoking throughout the world. I cannot bear to travel in a compartment full of people smoking. I get choked.”

France far from dry.

The population of France numbers some 41,500,000; and the total number of liquor shops is now 460,924, or one to every 90 of the inhabitants—not the adults, mind you, but of men, women and children! This showing is said to represent an increase of 8,000 shops over the year 1924, and it indicates how nearly universal is the drink habit in France, where it is said that fully one-fifth of population is dependent in one way or another on the liquor trade for a part or all of its income. Not all these are engaged in the liquor business directly, some are bottle and cork makers, others are printers of labels, still others carters and teamsters who transport intoxicants from place to place. The Trade is a great octopus, ever growing and stretching its tentacles farther out. It brings within its compass men, women, children, families, business concerns, railway companies, steamship lines, newspapers, industrial pursuits, trades unions, charitable organisations, legislatures and governments. In one way or another the patronage of The Trade is felt by these individuals and groups. The power of The Trade is great, its patronage is widespread, and its frown is feared. Let any one note the character of the advertising carried by the average wet newspaper and he will see how prominent are the liquor advertisements, and how much in keeping with the advertising interests are the editorial utterances of the management. It is too much to expect that those who depend for a part or the whole of their income upon the liquor trade should be ardent advocates for the abolition

of that trade. That is why prohibition is so unpopular in France, where it has scarcely made a beginning as yet, and that is why it is so unpopular with some in other lands.

Abraham Lincoln and Prohibition.

During the sessions of the All-India Prohibition Convention at Delhi the liquor interests became alarmed and started a counter propaganda. They made bold to come to the grounds of the Y. M. C. A., where the Convention was being held, and at nightfall, at a spot where the rays of the garden light failed to fall, a man was stationed to pass out antiprohibition literature. This was done up in packets, and each delegate as he passed out was handed one. The packet contained ten 'tracts' which are published by the True Temperance Publicity Bureau, Delhi. Tract No. 2 is entitled: Americans on Prohibition in America. Among those quoted is Abraham Lincoln, who is described as 'the famous President of the United States.' His words are given thus:—“Prohibition will work great injury to the cause of temperance.”

It is a specimen of intemperance within itself, for it goes beyond the bounds of reason, in that it attempts to control a man's appetite by legislation, and in making crimes out of things that are not crimes. A prohibition law strikes a blow at the very principles on which our Governments are founded. I have always been labouring to protect the weaker classes from the stronger, and I can never give my consent to such a law as you propose to enact. Until my tongue shall be silenced by death, I will continue to fight for the rights of man.” Now there are at least three things to be said about the above quotation. (1) It is not stated when, where, and under what conditions Mr. Lincoln gave utterance to these words. (2) The quotation does not read as do the other published utterances of Mr. Lincoln,—the classic style of the Gettysburg speech, for instance is entirely wanting. (3) Mr. Lincoln, according to the best evidence available, never said it. What that evidence is, in part, is told below.

Now for the Evidence.

The quotation put out by the True Tem-

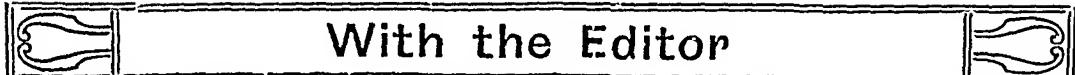
THE INDIAN TEMPERANCE NEWS

perance Publicity Bureau, Delhi, has been refuted by prohibitionists again and again ; but the liquorities keep right on using it ; and even so astute a person as Sir Basil Blackett, Finance Member of the Government of India, was betrayed into an acceptance of its genuineness, for he used a part of the above quotation in his speech at Simla last September, when speaking against the prohibition resolution introduced in the Assembly by Haji Wajihuddin, and Sir Basil attributed the words used to Mr. Lincoln. If it is asked on what grounds these words are rejected, we reply : (1) Messrs Nicolay and Hay, the great biographers of Mr. Lincoln, who have ransacked the sources of history relating to this unique character, have pronounced the quotation as spurious. (2) The alleged words of Mr. Lincoln, as put out in the quotation in question, never appeared until a local option election in Atlanta, Georgia, long after the Civil War had closed and Mr. Lincoln had been in his tomb for years, when it was used for the sake of influencing the negro vote, for the negroes were prone to look upon their Emancipator and his views as safe guides. Whither his words led, they would follow. (3) Liquor men themselves, at different times, and specifically Mr. Tom Gilmore of the National Model Licensing League, have admitted that there is no record of Mr. Lincoln's having used the words attributed to him. (4) Mr. Lincoln himself was a total abstainer, both as a private citizen and as President. (5) He is on record as having made temperance speeches. In an address at Springfield, Ills., on Feb. 22nd., 1842, Mr. Lincoln compared the abolition of intemperance to the Revolution of 1776, saying, " Turn now to the temperance revolution. In it we shall find a stronger bondage broken ; a viler slavery committed ; a greater tyrant deposed." And in addressing The Sons of Temperance, at the White House, on April 29th., 1863, Mr. Lincoln said, " When I was a young man, I in an humble way made temperance speeches, and I think I may say that to this day I have never by my example belied what I then said." (6) When Mr. Lincoln was a member of the Illinois State Legislature, he was a recognised leader of the

temperance forces of that body. With all this array of evidence against the genuineness of the quotation, the Trade and its advocates go right on using the words and neglecting the refutation.

Will India go dry ?

So asks the Times of India in its issue of February 2nd., in an editorial anent the Prohibition Convention just then over at Delhi. The results of the Convention do not please the Times, which is convinced beforehand that prohibition is impracticable for India, and is unenforceable here. The Times too does not believe in local option for India, for, owing to the illiteracy of the masses of the people, it would be impossible to find out in any locality just what the wish of the people is regarding the continuance or otherwise of the drink traffic. Moreover, the Convention has too lightly passed over the financial difficulties involved in abolishing intoxicants ; and the temperance forces in general hitherto have assumed that India wants prohibition " and have done practically nothing to propagate temperance doctrines." The Times very kindly points out what the newly formed Prohibition League might do. It says, " We look to the new League to enlighten us by its propaganda work and to clarify the position by showing how many local governments have, like the Government of Bombay, already adopted prohibition as the ultimate goal of their liquor policy, what differences there are in the various excise systems in operation in the country, and what has been the effect on crime of the rationing and other measures undertaken with a view to reducing the consumption of liquor." The dangers of illicit manufacture and smuggling loom before The Times' eye as insurmountable difficulties. So putting all things together, until the temperance forces in India inculcate their views and indoctrinate the masses, " no matter what legislation is enacted or what policies are declared, prohibition in India cannot be enforced." Who said it ? The Times of India said it. Selah !



With the Editor

Changes.

At the National W.C.T.U. Convention in Bombay it seemed best to try to carry on the magazine under new conditions, as no Editor was to be found who would take over all of the responsibility. It was therefore decided that for the present there should be an Editorial Staff consisting of the following : Editor-in-Chief, Mrs. W. L. Ferguson : Near and Far, Rev. W. L. Ferguson : Young People's Branch, Mrs. S. W. Clemes : Contributed Articles, Miss Ward : Mail Bag, Miss A. B. Day. The addresses of all these will be found on the front page of the magazine. It is earnestly requested that all readers will co-operate with us in making this new venture a success. In time we may be able to have someone who again will take up the whole burden, but for the present this seems to be the very best arrangement possible ; but this can succeed only if there is co-operation on the part of all who are interested, and for this we plead. The business management which has so far been carried by the Editor, will be in the hands of the Albinion Press and all subscriptions and payments should be made to Manager, Albinion Press, Vepery, Madras. The price of the magazine has also been raised, but only by the amount of *two annas* so that in future the price will be Rs. 2-0-0 rather than Rs. 1-14-0 we believe that this will meet with the approval of all concerned and look for hearty support from all who are interested in this cause. There will be one number for May and June—a double one. Will those who are sending manuscripts please note that the articles for different departments are to go to the respective editors and thus aid in making the new scheme work efficiently.

Our Presidents.

One of the interesting events at the Convention in Bombay was the presentation to Mrs. Price by those present, of a brass table and vase to help adorn the new home which she is to make in America. Whether in Washington under the shadow of the Capitol or in some other city, we are sure that it will

be a real home which she will make ; and we congratulate the one who is so fortunate as to have won her. We, of course, have been a bit loath to give up our plans and to accept the change, but we are grateful to Mrs. Price for having come back and having given us these months of service and to the one in America, who has allowed it, we say "Thank you." Mrs. Price has been a great help and we are sure that her interest will not lessen though she be in another country. We wish her all joy.

And while we were trying to plan for the work, a cablegram was sent to the National Headquarters in Evanston, asking if Miss Campbell would come back to us, and a reply was received from her on Tuesday, saying that she would accept the call and that the National approved ! Is it any wonder that the Convention sang the Doxology ? We shall look forward to having Miss Campbell with us again before many months. In the meantime Mrs. Keisler will again assume the duties of President ; and for her we are sure there will be helpful co-operation on the part of all White Ribboners.

Convention.

Now that Bombay with its National Convention and Delhi with its newly formed Prohibition League are over there is no time for slackening the efforts to make India dry. One cannot but feel that this is a time when we must more than ever work for the dissemination of "True Temperance News." When at a meeting like the one in Delhi, the Trade will spread such literature as was given there under the guise of "True Temperance News" one need not be surprised that the same stuff was sent to Madras to the members of the Legislative Assembly which was about to discuss different Bills concerning this subject. The pity is that some did not understand what it all meant and were almost led astray. Keep your eyes open and be ready to meet this kind of propaganda wherever it is found.

deteriorates when deprived of the constant alliance and co-operation of 'woman.' Frances Willard herself would have been a preacher of the Gospel of Jesus Christ had the pulpit of her church been opened to her ; but she, with a heart big enough to include the world, a devotion and capacity for service such as to make her worthy of the place accorded her in the Hall of Fame, at her nation's capital, the "Uncrowned Queen" of America, was excluded from ministering in God's house.

Women whose hearts were stirred to work for temperance that their sons, their husbands and their homes might be saved from the ravages of drink, soon found that they were politically ciphers and could secure no rights or favours due to citizens, hence their struggle for citizenship and the privilege of suffrage, secured in many parts of the world after years of earnest work.

We in India are proud of the fact that three years ago Her Highness The Begum of Bhopal proclaimed Prohibition for her state—that a woman not only thought more of the welfare of her subjects than of the lakhs of revenue (what true woman would not?) but that she had the courage of her conviction, and set an example that should be followed. When the proclamation went forth Mr. E. W. Fritchly, F.R.G.S always a friend of the W.C.T.U. presented to us a painting of her Highness, of heroic size, which has since graced the walls of our Temperance Headquarters at Lucknow, where it is a constant reminder of woman's devotion to, leadership in, and responsibility for temperance work. Our great founder thought of the W.C.T.U. as "organized mother-love" and though it was born to fight the drink traffic and has ever made that its major objective, it has more than a score of departments working in various ways to make safe the path for little children and the weaker members of society. Practically all of its work contributes directly or indirectly to "child welfare" which has in recent years become so popular. Work against gambling against the use of opium, for good food, kindness to animals, to inculcate thrift, to help mothers, in short, anything women can do for the great world's good comes within its objectives.

Especially have its members been active in discovering and propagating the truth concerning the effect upon the human body of strong drink and other narcotic drugs. This led to teaching in schools, the training of young people, the preparation of literature and the use of the press to broadcast facts, ascertained through experiment and investigation.

India's babies, cursed by opium are a challenge to the women of India. Who but mothers and women with mother hearts will teach the women who, because of poverty and ignorance, give the babies opium to keep them quiet so that often an overdose "keeps them quiet" forever ; or if not that, the little life is stunted and stultified at its beginning. Mothers of India love their babies and it only needs the light of knowledge to dispel their darkness and free the babies from this curse.

The W.C.T.U. of India favors unqualifiedly the restriction by the nations of the world of the production of opium to the requirement for medical and scientific purposes. We rejoice in the splendid work done toward the reduction of the use of opium in Assam, where about one half as much is used now as formerly, and congratulate the Opium Commission on their collection of facts and figures which do much to dispel the fiction that opium as used in India, if not actually beneficent, does little harm to its users. Whole families in Assam are being degraded and depleted by the use of opium. Its users weak and emaciated, like victims of drink, sometimes express the wish that the shops were closed, as they themselves are unable to resist the temptation constantly before them.

The evil of gambling in sundry petty ways, as a pastime and as a business, seems to have taken a strong hold on the people of the present day. Individuals think little of taking part in sweepstakes or raffles and some religious bodies offer all sorts of inducements to get people to engage in lotteries while Governments stoop to taxation of race track gambling and sometimes Christian organizations debate whether to accept largesses from turf clubs.

We believe that all questions should be settled on principle, rather than policy and

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that to inculcate principle we need to "watch the beginnings of things." If we expect boys and girls to become strong for the right, persons who cannot be deflected from an upright course by the trend of the society in which they live, we must rule out of our amusements, "lucky dips," games of chance and all gambling, even on a small scale.

The other day we visited a drink shop where many were coming for their evening potations. One man when asked not to drink replied that he had been drinking and would continue. He said "Yes, it is bad for me, but it helps the Government." Is it right that any poor soul should have ground for feeling that by his destruction the Government is being helped?

The licensing of gambling will have the same effect as has the licensing of drink, namely, the strengthening of its strangle-hold on the body politic. Purity has been emphasized in our work, the same standard for men and women, a "white life for two." Our Moral Education department provides literature for the instruction needed for boys and girls and seeks to preserve the purity of the youth and protect them from the many pitfalls and temptations that are in their pathway.

Organized in fifty-one countries with thousands of our members working together for the best in life, the acquaintance, understanding and comradeship are no small factor in bringing about co-operation among the nations and progress toward that day when men "shall learn war no more." We know no sect nor creed, but welcome all who are working for our objectives: purity for the individual, peace among the nations and prohibition for the world. We have a special department for the promotion of peace, led by Mrs. Ella A. Boole, Ph.D. now President of the W.C.T.U. in the United States; and wherever opportunity offers to lift the weight of the organization's influence talking about sympathy, better understanding and peace, either to lead in such cities or to join other movements, we are ready.

At the world convention in Edinburgh last June when women from many lands in the Hall were telling of the work in their countries, Chiem of Augsburg, Germany,

Belgium and France stood together each having related the story of progress in her own country. When the great audience of 4,000 or 5,000 people sensed the dramatic moment, there was a breathless pause, then hearty cheering; and many hearts were encouraged to look with greater faith and courage toward the day when there shall be "Between the nations no more war, Within the nations no more drink."

The department of citizenship which trains women in the exercise of their rights as citizens and voters suits its activities to the needs of the various countries in which it functions. Now that in so many provinces of India women have the vote we are establishing this department that we may add our mite to the great undertaking of preparing India's women to exercise intelligently the right of franchise, and to perform other duties of citizens.

The W.C.T.U. of India is affiliated with the World Women's Christian Temperance Union of which Miss Anna A. Gordon of Evanston, Illinois, is President; and Miss Agnes E. Slack of London, and Mrs. Blanche Read Johnston of Toronto, Canada, are the Hon. Corresponding Secretaries. The ladies of Scotland, for seven years, have supported Miss M. J. Campbell who has worked so earnestly and effectively in this land and in other lands for India, when she has been away. The world organization has, by interest, advice and sympathy, as well as by the granting of funds, helped carry on the work in India. Miss Gordon is keenly interested in all our work and plans, ready to help to the extent of her ability, and we are deeply grateful to her and to all our helpers in other lands. Miss Campbell and others who represented us at the World Convention in Philadelphia in 1922 secured support for Indian organizers and since early in 1923 we have had the help, part or all of the time, as all-time workers supported from our funds, or as honorary workers whose expenses we have paid when in the work, of Miss H. Maya Das, Miss D. T. Sing, Miss A. B. Day, Miss M. Navalkar, Miss Y. Bhakare, Miss Olive Sebastian (now Mrs. Paul) and Miss Sen.

At the World Convention in Edinburgh where we were all so proud of our Indian

representatives, Miss A. B. Day of Calcutta and Miss W. Singha of Lahore, we heard with interest the announcement that Japan would in future support her own work ; and our representatives were fired with zeal to bring about the time when India can take the same step. We may for some time need help, but we should undertake with greater zeal and expectancy the financing of our work in India.

Our monthly magazine now nineteen years old is one of our best pieces of work. It reaches many with temperance news, inspiration and suggestions for temperance work. Under the able editorship of Mrs. W. L. Ferguson since January 1922, it has found favour in many quarters. Dr. Ferguson's help, in presenting the political side of the question, we greatly appreciate. The work among young people has been unified and stimulated by the department for them, edited by Mrs. S. W. Clemes during the last eighteen months.

Our literature department also serves a constituency much wider than our own ranks. From sales amounting to Rs. 2,686 in 1921, the yearly output has increased until it has reached about Rs. 4,500 in 1924. This and other departments will be reported in our minutes.

Our work is carried on with varying success in many centres. We have more than 5000 members in nine divisions, besides our societies among the young people. Our greatest need is women who can give time to the work and who are willing to keep on keeping on in the face of all discouragements, waiting upon God for guidance and trusting Him for success and victory over the evils we fight. Indian women are taking places of leadership. Six Indian women are now members of the National Executive and Punjab Division is chiefly 'manned' by Indian women. They are more than welcome in every department of the work and the day of their leadership is anticipated with joy by those who are now carrying the burdens.

It has been my privilege during the last six months to pay brief visits to Bombay, United Provinces, Central Provinces, Bengal, Assam, Rajputana, Punjab and Gujarat; and

whether in the older settled divisions or the newer ones, we find the same need, some interested persons, advance being made in some lines—and discouragements. Yes, but who that has lived long enough to realize the need of any reform expects to find reform an easy task ? Our organization was founded by praying women who knew that only God could give the victory and also that He will give it if we do our part. Shall not their daughters also be " strong in faith giving glory to God ? "

In our great desire to reach our goal—India freed from drink and drugs—perhaps we sometimes overlook the practical steps just ahead of us. In this Presidency are you pressing for the various restrictive measures suggested by the Excise Commission, and which you have a right to expect to be tried at any rate ?

The subject of prohibition of the liquor traffic is a live one in many nations today. From far away New Zealand, Australia, South Africa, the North Lands, Great Britain, Europe, the Americas, and countries of Asia, murmurings or insistent voices, expressing the desire of many for the abolishment of intoxicants cannot be suppressed.

The tension of present day life ; the use of modern high-powered machinery, which if not rightly controlled, endangers many lives ; the tremendous economic problems facing the nations, making it most unwise if not criminal to waste food-stuffs and man power on the things that not only do not strengthen but pull down and tend to destroy those who use them : and the growing conviction among the nations that the destruction brought by intoxicants can and should be stopped, unite to accelerate the progress of the world toward prohibition.

About one third of Scotland dry ; Wales undiscouraged after 30 years of asking Parliament for Local Option ; England reducing its consumption of alcohol ; France appointing a Commission to find other ways of using its grape crop besides making it into wine ; Estonia with its educated women publishing a temperance paper ; the German Government and the committee on finance asking for a Local Option Bill that the youth of the country may be protected against alcoholism ; Ulster with its Temperance Act

and its rule that no man holding a license to sell alcoholic drinks may sell other commodities, Sunday closing and other restrictions (they even had a dry St. Patrick's Day) : South African newspaper asking for Prohibition news to publish ; (May their tribe increase) Venezuela forbidding the sale of alcohol to drivers of motor cars when at work or about to go to work ; the representatives of Finland at the League of Nations refusing to have wine on their table though all around them have it : the countries of the North Land working with varying success toward prohibition, are all indications of the direction in which we are travelling.

Nor should we forget that both British ruled and Indian ruled provinces in India have set prohibition as their goal, nor fail to give due honour to Her Excellency the Begum of Bhopal who proclaimed prohibition for her state : the stand for prohibition taken by many of India's best loved sons and the registering of conviction and desire of the Legislative Assembly at Simla when the vote for Local Option leading to Prohibition for India, stood 69 in favour to 39 against

In the recent world convention of the Women's Christian Temperance Union held in Edinburgh, Dr. Anna Gordon, President of the Organization stated that as far as she could discern the signs of the times, the whole world seems as near Prohibition now as did the United States of America twenty five years ago, and she added, we are all fellow travellers on the road to a "Dry" world.

Are we not ready to believe that what is morally wrong cannot be politically right ; and that what ought to be, can be ? The impossible takes longer than the possible. Witness the deterioration in modes of travel. One hundred years ago a bicycle as we know it, was impossible ; fifty years ago a carriage moving by its own power was impossible — the motor car has just passed its 25th birthday — fifteen years ago the idea of a man flying through the air was impossible and absurd. The telegraph, telephone, wireless and the radio with its wonders — impossible, but "common place".

So it remains 1925 Big Ben, the great clock in London, failed to keep good time. It was cleared and 94 lbs. of cast removed

from its works. After that a man listening over the radio in Borneo, more than 8000 miles away, heard Big Ben strike. There is a couplet written more than a century ago about some humble patriots. "There once the embattled farmers stood and fired the shot heard round the world." Do we not face a new day when voices lifted for brotherhood, for purity, for world peace, shall be "heard round the world", when men and women of goodwill of all races, religions and nations "listening in" shall receive the message and join in the final triumph.

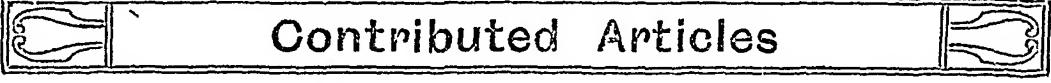
"In Christ there is no East or West,
In Him no South or North,
But one great fellowship of love,
Throughout the whole wide earth.
In Him shall true hearts everywhere
Their high communion find.
His service is the golden cord,
Close binding all mankind."

"Come and have an Egg !"

Dr. W. A. Chapple, in the course of a speech, very effectively demolished the theory that alcohol is a food. The ideal food, said he, is an egg, but no man eats eggs for every meal, and takes one last thing before going to bed. He doesn't pawn his clothes and his wife's jewellery to get eggs. He doesn't forsake his business to eat eggs. You don't see him go up to a friend and invite him to "come and have an egg !" Eggs were food, and it was the nature of a food to create a revulsion for itself. Alcohol was a poison, and it was the property of a poison to create an appetite for itself.—*Selected.*

America's Health Record.

This significant fact comes from the United States in a dispatch from Chicago. Says Dr. Franklin Martin, president of the Gorgas Memorial, in his annual report :— "The American public during 1925 had an excellent health record. The average span of life has been increased to fifty-eight years, whereas a few short decades ago it was a little over 40. . . . The year 1925 witnessed an awakening of thousands to the value of periodic health examinations, and reports from all over the nation show that more well people are exhibiting keen interest in maintaining good health than ever heretofore."



Contributed Articles

After Its Over.

Yes, the National Convention is over. The program as announced is finished. The grind of the business has ceased. The committees have met and disbanded. The delegates have returned to their several stations. Perhaps even the tired bones are all rested from riding on third class benches during the journey.

But something still remains. Shall we express it in three words? Memory, inspiration and determination derived from the Convention still remain with us to bless us in the coming days.

Memory, that "bosom spring of joy," recalls to our mind the happy faces, the serene faces, the kind faces, the inspiring faces, the courageous faces of our beloved comrades whom we met in Bombay. Then again we are reminded of their voices—soft voices, pleasant voices, business voices, musical voices, persuasive voices, determined voices, this "organ of the soul," expressing eloquently the love and fervor that prompted every speech made at the Convention. 'Tis indeed this "human touch" in the world that counts after all, the "touch of the hand and the sound of the voice sing on in the soul alway."

Memory also brings to our view several scenes of interest that occurred to break the monotony of the ordinary business routine, the interesting dialogue on our Magazine, songs and recitations by some girls from Miss Sorabjee's School in Poona, Marathi dialogue by two talented Bombay girls, the "visit to headquarters." And then the "surprise" on our dear retiring President, Mrs. Price, who was gaily dressed with flowers, showered with rose petals, and presented with a beautiful brass table and vase from her loyal comrades of the W.C.T.U. All these happy pictures will not soon be erased from our minds. All the splendid messages heard will not soon be forgotten either.

They have gendered in us a new *inspiration* to go out and do more for our noble cause than ever before. It was inspiring to

see so many of our India sisters joining with us in this good fight for a dry India. One woman has defined inspiration as "contagious enthusiasm." That is what each one has received in a new measure by attending this Seventeenth National Convention of the W.C.T.U. in India.

The culmination of all this is a *determination*; really going at it and accomplishing what we have been inspired to do by the things we have seen and heard at this gathering. Of course we are all busy. We have not heard of a single idle one in our ranks, but none are so busy we can't do a little more. Spurgeon said that it took only a light tap to make a revolving wheel go a little faster, but it took a smart hit to start it!

"Let us then be up and doing,
With a heart for any fate.
Still achieving, still pursuing,
Learn to labor," *keep a steady gait.*

E. E. WARD.

OUT OF THE MISTS.

FLORENCE PERRINE MANSELL.

Paper read at the National Convention, Bombay.

There must be few, if any, left in India who were here when the first W.C.T.U. herald sent by the World's Women's Christian Temperance Union, came in 1887, Mrs. Mary Clement Leavith. She forward local Unions in Bombay, Lucknow, Calcutta, and Madras and possibly a few others, widely apart and unconnected. On my arrival in India, in the winter of 1888-9, I joined the Union in Lucknow. Before long a party of enthusiastic young missionary ladies, summering in Dharamsala, Punjab, organized there an active temperance society, and their leader, Miss Minnie Parks, later Mrs. W. T. Anderson and for many years the President of the W.C.T.U. work in the Punjab, wrote to me of this work of theirs. Later we had a

joyful meeting at the Decennial Conference in Bombay, 1892-3

It was in about 1891 that Mrs. Janet Hauser, then a resident of Lucknow, commissioned by the World's Women's Christian Temperance Union, began her heroic work of travelling about the territory of the present United Provinces, including, I think, portions of the Central Provinces and Rajputana, to stir up an interest in temperance work and, as far as possible, organize Unions. Her travelling was done with strict economy and so entailed much hardship cheerfully borne for the sake of the cause.

To connect the Unions thus formed and to interest other people in the progress of this work, she began to print a four-paged leaflet called the "White Ribbon" the embryo of our present "Indian Temperance News and White Ribbon." Its original name was borne, however, for many years. The change to "Temperance Record and White Ribbon" was made when the Calcutta Temperance Federation, having paid for a portion of the paper for its own special news, desired a name less distinctively feminine. My copy of the first number of the "White Ribbon" issued, was presented to the National Headquarters, but I think the paper came out in midsummer 1892, possibly before. Mrs. Hauser returned to America in 1894.

Our members from Bengal may be able to give the date of the election of Mrs. K. S. MacDonald, a very fine and staunch character, as National President. Possibly she may have been an appointee from the World's Union. There could have been no general election in India, for we had no part in it and there was no national organization.

In the spring of 1894, Mrs. J. L. Phillips, wife of the widely-loved Secretary of the I.S.S. Union, came to Almora, shortly after her election, or appointment as National President for India, and we had a long talk about the work which was so new to her but to which she gave a new impetus. As a result of this impetus, the Oudh Division was organized in June 1894 with the writer as President and, about the same time, the N. W. Provinces with Mrs. J. C. Lawson as President, whose indefatigable efforts resulted very soon in the formation of several unions and increased temperance sentiment.

The crowning event of that year was also due to the efforts of the brave Mrs. Phillips the holding of the first National Convention of the W.C.T.U. in India in December 1894. It was in Calcutta, just before the Convention of the India Sunday School Union at a time when many missionaries were in the city.

The Convention, like that of 1900 and 1905 was held in Union Chapel Hall. It may not be out of place to mention here that the National Headquarters were for fully six years in a part of the Union Chapel Parsonage, the home of one of our loveliest members, the now sainted Mrs. Brockway. I can never forget the thrill of that wonderful convention. At last there was to be a united front. The weak little strands of effort were being woven into a rope; some day there would be a cable. Among those present were the Misses Ward and Lathrop of the Union Zenana Mission, Mrs. K. S. McDonald, Mrs. Tomory and Mrs. J. Campbell White. One of the high tides of interest rose when Mrs. P. T. Wilson, herself a Scotchwoman, lately returned from furlough, in stirring fashion pictured Scotland's needs on temperance lines and what was being done to meet them. A paper on Scientific Temperance Instruction by the late Dr. Helen Phillips led the way to action resulting in appeals being sent to provincial governments for such instruction for the schools of India. Arrangements were made for the printing of pledge books in English and in at least two vernaculars.

I think that a National Convention was held in 1895 in Madras. In that very year Rev. Dr. Jas. L. Phillips was called to higher service and our brave little President was left alone. In company with Mrs. J. O. Denning, Mrs. Phillips made a tour of the leading stations in the Central Provinces stirring up temperance interest. The National Convention was held in Poona in December and Mrs. Phillips so felt the need of a full corps of helpers there that she left no stone unturned to secure it, even going so far as offering to lend money to help pay the expenses of delegates. Dear Soul! It was from her *insurance money*. I am not sure that anyone of the delegates accepted such aid. The Convention marked an epoch in our work. Its personnel was representa-

tive and devoted. From the Punjab came Mrs. W. T. Anderson travelling third class, like many of us, but with a baby. Miss Pratt of Amballa and Miss Fannie Martin completed the trio from the Punjab. From the United Provinces came Mrs. Nelson, Miss Sykes, Miss Parsons, Mrs. Bond and the writer. Among those from Bengal were Mrs. J. C. Parker, Mrs. Buckholder and Miss Hattie L. Phillips. Mrs. Denning of the Central Provinces, Mrs. Fawcett Shaw from Madras Division and Mrs. Christi of Bombay, President of the Bombay Division, were among those present. Among the items on the programme was an address by Pundita Ramabai, who had made her famous tour through Rajputana and districts farther north studying phases of public morals affecting women and children. I remember my joy at the communion service in the little Methodist church when I realized that I was at the side of the wonderful Pundita. As we rose, our eyes met, and her hand stole out to meet mine in a warm handclasp my memory treasures still.

One of the difficulties to be dealt with in those days was mistaken overorganization. Each W.C.T.U division had its subdivisions corresponding to governmental districts and as each had to be officered, if possible, you can readily imagine that the system soon became intolerable and when practicable it was altered, about the end of the last century.

In the autumn of 1897, the National Convention was held in Allahabad, immediately following the one day divisional convention of the United Provinces. It was held in the hall of the British and Foreign Bible Society. Our public meeting held in a larger hall was addressed by Rev. Richard Burges, Secretary of the India S.S. Union. He told us incidentally of the remarkable, seemingly providential, way he had succeeded in getting away from an island where he had been recuperating, just in time to meet his engagement with us.

In December, 1898, the National Convention met in Madras. Mrs J. L. Phillips had been obliged to take her son to America for health reasons and had arranged that the President of the United Provinces who was of course a Vice-President should preside. As I was ill at the time for arrangements, Miss Hattie Phillips, now Mrs. Irving L. Stone of Battle

Creek, Mich., U.S.A., most kindly and efficiently prepared the programme. Among those present from Madras division, were Mrs. McLaurin, Miss Day, Mrs. Archibald, later National President, Miss Dunhill, later National Organizer, her sister Mrs. Walker, and Mrs. Fawcett Shaw. From Central Provinces, Mrs. Denning, from United Provinces, Mrs. Hoskins, later a National President, Miss Parsons, Mrs. Bond and the writer. Those were very earnest days in that Convention. It was then that we took on ourselves a heavy burden—that of raising funds for an Inebriates Home. For about six years thereafter, we struggled under this burden till the decision was reached, that though that work was much needed, still our necessarily limited efforts could be more fruitful in the work of prevention rather than in that of reform. A fine public meeting was held in the chief hall in Madras, addressed by Mrs. Denning. She was elected Corresponding Secretary as I was National President and during the year 1899 we introduced the custom which proved highly satisfactory to the Executive Committee of deciding all matters of any importance by circular letters, in the preparation of which Mrs. Denning's beautiful chirography was very helpful. Our next National Convention, held in Calcutta, in January 1900, was for us, well attended, for it immediately preceded the Methodist Central Conference of that year. We were fortunate in having the inspiration of the presence of Miss Clara Parrish, a "round-the-world" Missionary of the World's W.C.T.U. who had just finished her work in Burma. At this convention, Mrs. C. L. R. Hoskins of Cawnpore was elected President and continued in that office till Dr. Hoskins' death and her return to America, probably late in 1903. Meanwhile another National Convention had been held in Cawnpore, in October 1901. I think that Mrs. Archibald who was for many years President of the Madras Division was chosen to take the work laid down by Mrs. Hoskins and then elected at the National Convention in 1904 as regular National President. At the National Convention of 1905 in Calcutta, Mrs J. T. Robertson, then of Cawnpore, was elected Corresponding Secretary and the writer President. At once we renewed the previously popular

method of deciding all matters of importance by circular letters to the Executive Committee, asking for their votes pro or con.

Before the end of the year, the Corresponding Secretary also in charge of the National Book Depot and a pastor's wife, was taken ill and was obliged to lay down all her burdens. The National President, who was also Divisional President and National Superintendent of Literature, was then obliged for a time to be Cor. Sec'y also. As a natural result she had to lay down her burdens also in the middle of 1906 - turning the Presidency over into the capable hands of Mrs. Hallowes who carried it you all know how successfully, for many years until compelled by circumstances to give up the work. We find ourselves now in modern history, as we come to the faithful and efficient work of Mrs. Denning and Mrs Price, so I will here close these reminiscences of the misty past.

ALL-INDIA PROHIBITION CONVENTION

Delhi, January 29—31, 1926.

This Convention well advertised throughout India, by the indefatigable efforts of Rev. Herbert Anderson, brought together men and women with different interests and religions, but all with one objective—so well expressed in the motto adopted for the Convention by the Local Reception Committee—**SAVE INDIA FROM DRINK AND DRUGS.**

The reception held on the beautiful lawn in front of the Young Men's Christian Association on the afternoon of Jan. 29th, afforded opportunity for acquaintance and a photograph before the ample tea was served, and the audience gathered to hear the address of welcome given by Dr. S. P. Shroff, F.R.C.S.E., Chairman of the Local Reception Committee, followed by the masterly setting forth of the whole case of Prohibition for India by the President, Dewan Bahadur Ram Chandra Rao, M. L. A. Throughout the Convention the President was present at all meetings which he could possibly attend, giving his wise counsel and direction to the various matters of business. His address should be carefully read by all who are interested in Prohibition for India, and especially by those who are against it.

Lila Nand Lal, the well known temperance worker of Amritsar, was present with his large poster paintings illustrating the harm done by drink, which have long decorated the walls of the Temperance Hall at Amritsar. They were displayed in the Purdah Garden on Saturday when the ladies met there, and also carried through the streets in the Prohibition procession on Sunday.

The active participation in the business and public meetings of such leaders as the President Dewan Bahadur Ram Chandra Rao, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Dr. S. K. Datta, Maulana Mohammed Ali, Haji-Wajih-ud-Din, and others of less note, but who have rendered service for the cause of Prohibition in India, made the first Meeting of the Prohibition League of India mean much to the cause of Prohibition. There is not only a growing conviction on the part of the people that India should have Prohibition, but many of India's most worthy sons are addressing themselves to the problem in a way that means its eventual solution. There is a tremendous task to be undertaken, but there is no cause for discouragement.

The constitution adopted for the Prohibition League while suited to present needs also provides for future expansion and growth. A budget of Rs. 12,000 was adopted and about Rs. 1,200 secured from friends present; the work will continue with Rev. Herbert Anderson Executive Secretary and such expansion will be made as the funds provided warrant. Dewan Bahadur Ram Chandra Rao was reelected President, Dr. S. K. Datta Hon. Treasurer, and an Executive Committee of thirty-two including the officers, appointed with provision for annual meetings, and Headquarters in Calcutta. People of different religions and representing a variety of temperance work in many parts of India are on the Executive Committee though many more were considered and would have been included except for making an unwieldy committee.

The well attend public meetings were characterized by able speeches enthusiastically received. Begum Mohamed Khan presided at the Purdah meeting. Before she began to speak she had distributed to the audience copies of her address in Urdu. Other speakers at that meeting were an English lady doctor, Miss S. Vincent, of

Isabella Thoburn College, and Miss Maya Das. The women in their bright costumes of various design afforded a pretty picture in the bright afternoon sun, and the way they assented to the facts that were put before them augurs well for their interest and readiness to help the cause of Prohibition in India. The chairman in conversation after the meeting spoke with conviction of the opportunity that mothers have to direct the steps of the rising generation.

The Women's Christian Temperance Union was represented at Delhi by Mrs. Mott Keislar, Mrs. W. L. Ferguson, Mrs. E. S. Price, Miss Maya Das, and Miss D. T. Sing. Mrs. S. W. Clemes was a valuable member of the Local Committee and Miss S. J. Miller represented the Gujarat Temperance Association, and Mrs. Cover a Temperance organization of Bogra. Others of our members were visitors. The Petition to the Viceroy asking him to recognize the principle of Local Option in India to apply to all intoxicating drink and drugs whether country or foreign to which the W. C. T. U. had secured over thirty one thousand signatures of people residing in India and Burma, was endorsed by the Prohibition League and directed to be sent to the new Viceroy when he arrives, rather than to His Excellency Lord Reading. It is to be presented by the members of the Legislative Assembly who are also members of the Prohibition League. It was a happy moment for us when in a business meeting Rev. Herbert Anderson in proposing the name of Miss Mary J. Campbell as a Vice-President of the League stated that he thought she had done more for prohibition in India than any other person. This is the estimate of one of India's devoted temperance workers of our National President whom we also "delight to honour."

EMMA S. PRICE.

Bombay Convention.

The Convention is over and we who were privileged to be present will not soon forget the fellowship, the hospitality, the strenuous hours of meetings and the nights of thought and labour, but it was good to be there and we are glad for it all. There will be space for only a brief outline of the good programme and the various things which filled

the hours of the meetings, but we hope to print many of the papers and to pass on to others the good things which we were able to have given first hand to us.

From the very first meeting, when Miss Rutherford of the Y.W.C.A. led our thoughts to the source of power and strength, we felt that we were there for a purpose.

The Memorial Service on the first afternoon brought to our thought the fact that not an officer of the Union had passed away during the last four years, but we have lost two of our good workers. Miss Elizabeth Maxey who was a 'real Crusader and Mrs. J. E. Robinson "An ideal Mother." Mrs. Mansell's paper was much appreciated as it gave us history which not all present were acquainted with. At the evening reception different ones gave a welcome to the Convention and Mrs. Price spoke for the delegates while introducing those who were present, some from every one of the Divisions, nine in all. The devotional services all the way through were very helpful and brought into the meetings some who would otherwise not have been present.

Reports are not always interesting but the ones given here were, for they told of things which had been not only attempted but accomplished. Secretaries told of statistical reports which would not come right, others of finances which did not come up to the mark, others of having everything just as it should be and from Headquarters we learned that the sales this past year have exceeded anything before known, reaching to about Rs. 4,500. Some of this is due to the non-alcoholic flavouring extracts which have sold well. Why should they not when people once know about them? They are better and cheaper than anything else. Miss Sing is certainly a successful literature saleswoman.

The Institute idea is very good and was so proved when in succession were discussed the different topics, such as Anti-Narcotics, Scientific Temperance Instruction (by our own Dr. Allen) Local Unions; Scattered Members, Young People's Branch; Mothers and Daughters; Essay Contests; Loyal Temperance Legion which was illustrated by some of the young people under the able direction of Miss Miller. Publicity brought out the fact that the Press can be better

used than it is at present and our Organising Secretaries gave us some idea of the kind of work they are doing as they go about from place to place. Mrs. Badeley made us all feel that Mothers-In-Council was a far more important branch of the work than we had fully realised and Child Welfare in the hands of Mrs. Dr. Gordon assumed a far greater and more serious aspect than most had thought it before she spoke. 5,000 babies die in one week and many of them might be saved if ignorance were not so great! She made us all feel that we wanted to start out at once and do something more than ever before to help save the babies. We hope to have her paper in print later on. Mrs. Menzies certainly helped some who were present, to understand what can be done in the line of Moral Instruction. Her ideas were plain and to the point and being in chart form made it far easier to carry away in ones mind. Miss Sing and Miss Davis gave very good demonstrations, the one on Headquarters and the other the Magazine. With some help they showed what could be found in the Magazine and at Headquarters to help on in the work. No one need be ignorant. Mrs. Cooke of Ajmer, formerly Young People's Secretary for Scotland, told us of the work being carried on there and said that Scotland would yet be dry, and warned us not to believe all that we read in the papers because it was not true.

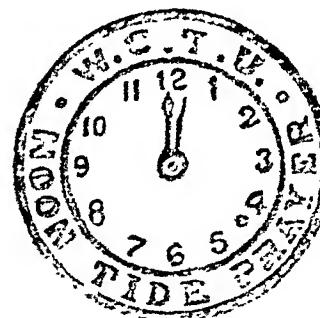
There were helpful things all the way through. Meetings were held in the Y.M.C.A. and addresses were given in different places. In one evening's programme given in a Social Service Hall, after some addresses a Drama "Out of the Pot" was given by some of the mill boys. It was well done and the large audience evidently appreciated the force of the story so well told.

The sessions were helped by the girls from schools who sang for us, among the number being a group from Miss Sorabji's school in Poona who came for part of a day and were most helpful.

Altogether it was a good convention and we wish that more could have been present.

President, Miss Campbell, Vice-President, Mrs. Mott-Keisler Corresponding Secretary, Miss Joan Davis, Recording Secretary, Miss Ruggles. A goodly group of leaders. Let us follow them.

PRAYER TIME.



Teach me to live! 'tis easier far to die
 Gently and silently to pass away;
 On earth's long night to close the heavy
 eye,
 And waken in the realm of glorious day.
 Teach me that harder lesson, how to live
 And serve Thee in the darkest paths of
 life;
 Arm me to conflict, strength and patience
 give,
 And make me more than conqueror in the
 strife.

—Selected.

I have a life in Christ to live,
 But ere I live it must I wait
 'Till learning can clear answer give
 Of this and that book's date?
 I have a life in Christ to live,
 I have a death in Christ to die.
 And must I wait till Science give
 All doubts a full reply?

* * *

Nay, rather while the sea of doubt
 Is raging wildly round about
 Questioning of life, of death and sin.
 Let me but creep within
 Thy fold O Christ, and at Thy feet
 Take but the lowest seat,
 And hear Thy tender voice repeat
 In gentlest accents, heavenly sweet.
 "Come unto Me and rest,
 Believe Me and be blest."

—Selected.



Our Mail Bag

Madras East Coast

SECOND TOUR—(Continued.)

Leaving Rajahmundry by the midday train, I reached Bezwada at 6 p.m. The journey was undertaken with Indians, but only one man knew English and comprehended my message. I was about to ask him to translate, when he alighted at the next station and I was handicapped, because the language was Telugu on the East Coast. A couple of stations before Bezwada, two intelligent Brahmin students travelled with me and were evidently brought up by a good father to know the evils of Intemperance.

At Bezwada itself—which seemed such a large station, I was told the Anglo-Indian community was small. I went on to Guntur by the connecting train and had the privilege of travelling with the Matron of the A.E.L. Mission, to which place I was going. She gave me a warm welcome to her home, and the next morning, informed the Principal of my arrival.

The girls had not returned from their homes, after the holidays—but Miss Welty, the Head of the school took me to Church—and I worshipped with the boys who had returned and a few of the Missionaries, who understood Telugu—the whole service being in that language. After service I was introduced to the Superintendent of the Sunday School—who arranged that I should address the school that evening on Gospel Temperance.

I spent the day with Miss Welty or Miss Moses and was agreeably surprised at the large attendance at the Sunday School. There were about 700 boys, teachers, and the girls who did not go home for the holidays who listened to my message.

The Superintendent said the boys had taken pledges from him and the girls from Miss Sebastian when she visited them last year, but they were willing to form an L. T. L. which, of course, needs a worker to be consolidated—Miss Welty, very kindly promised to form an L. T. L. in the girls school if literature was sent her, from time to time.

From the Sunday School I had the pleasure of visiting the Mission Hospital, where, by the Principal's kind permission, I addressed her Bible class of nurses—Indian and Anglo Indian. Four of the latter were young ladies from the H. M. S. School at Coonoor—whom I knew as girls and I was very pleased to meet them again.

I left Guntur for Bitragunta—after a nice talk with the Station Master—feeling grateful to the Missionaries and the Matron, Mrs. Paul for their love and kindness to me.

At Bitragunta—there is only a Railway Community but the same courtesy and kindness characterized the people, who helped me all they could and our meeting that evening was hindered by the notice not having gone out in time—but the next evening a fairly representative number met me and were quite sympathetic and friendly and thanked me very much for visiting them and the instructive address given.

Temperance as a rule is not a popular subject but the need of it every one admitted—not in moderation but Total Abstinence. The young people readily responded to my invitation to be total abstainers both at the junior meeting and the one for adults.

An Indian gentleman remarked at one of the meetings, that the growing generation needed all the good advice given both as regards total abstinence and social purity and it was a great pleasure to find an Association sending a representative to spread such propaganda. He wished I could speak longer and come often—for if ever India needed a warning as to the evils of intemperance and other evils—it was at the present time.

To lead the young especially to higher and holier things was my privilege and pleasure and I felt at the end of the trip that all the inconvenience of 3rd class travelling and sleepless nights, in the train—was fully compensated, by the joys of "Gospel Temperance."

I am glad to be able to report the acceptance of 104 pledges.

Four Scattered Members joined the W.C.T.U. and three subscribers to the I.T.N.

As I watched the fishing boats on the sea-shore at Vizagapatam, and the banks of the canal these lines occurred to me:—

On the banks of Blue Galilee
The Master stood alone,
Watching the frantic efforts
Of the boatmen, on the foam.
They rowed, they swerved, they toiled
And reached the shores at length
To view the lovely stranger. •
The Lord of Life and strength.

"Oh! Children, have ye prospered,
Has your labour been your gain?"
"No Sir, our nets are empty
We have laboured but in vain"
"Cast on the right"—He said
The nets were full—and firm
"It's the Lord"—said one Disciple
None but He—could do this thing

THE INDIAN TEMPERANCE NEWS

"Oh, Children—are you hungry.
 Come live with me to day
 You've lived for earthly Manna
 I've the 'Bread of Life'—alway
 You have laboured, but in vain
 And strove for earthly gain.
 Three years were spent in training,
 Have I shed my blood in vain?"
 After dinner—Jesus whispered
 In accents low and sweet
 "Simon Peter—Son of Jonas
 Lovest thou me more than these?"
 "Thou knowest that I love thee Lord.
 Thou knowest, I love thee so."
 "Then feed my sheep" dear Simon
 They are wandering sad and lone.
 Again the Master whispered,
 In accents sad and sweet
 "Simon Peter, Son of Jonas
 Dost thou love me more than these?"
 "Thou knowest all things Lord
 Thou knowest I love but thee"
 "Then feed my Lambs dear Simon
 "They are dying fast you see"
 The Master has a message
 For His children everywhere.
 "My sheep and lambs are dying
 Hast thou a thought or care?"
 I am coming soon again
 Will you save them all for me?
 Prove your love my blood—bought children,
 My power I give to thee."

E. M. R.

Report of Committee on Organizers Tours.

Mrs. Price.—United Provinces, Bengal and Madras during February. In March she is to work in the Central Provinces until about the 20th, after which time she hands over the work of National President to Mrs. Mott Keisler.

Miss Davis.—Miss Davis is to go to the United Provinces for the month of February. In March she will work in the Central Provinces until about the 20th, when she may rest until the end of March. She is to tour in Bengal in April. She is expected to have four months on the hills (May—August). She has been asked to visit Gujarat in August or September.

Miss Maya Das.—Miss Maya Das is to work in the Punjab in February after a short rest and leave for the Central Provinces about the 20th of March. Her vacation is to be during June and July. She then is to spend three weeks in Gujarat. Rajputana

has asked for her to give two months work in that Division and Mrs. Hill will correspond with her concerning the dates.

Miss Davis has been asked to visit two schools in Poona but as she is leaving for the United Provinces Miss Navalkar will visit those schools on her return to Poona.

M. NAVALKAR,
 Secretary.

RESOLUTIONS PASSED BY NATIONAL CONVENTION IN BOMBAY.

1. *Peace and Good-will.*

This National Convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of India joins with all other humanitarian societies in the World by placing on record its great gratification at the progress made towards the attainment of International peace and good-will, having reference, particularly, to the signing of the Locarno Pact; and, we hereby pledge ourselves to do all in our power for the out-lawing of war, realizing that it is a moral, religious, political, and economic challenge to the Womanhood of the world, and utterly contradictory to the teaching and spirit of Jesus Christ.

2. *National Harmony in India.*

Recognizing, that National harmony and unity in India can only be brought about by the co-operation of all classes and creeds in the practice and teaching of Tolerance, the harmonizing of communal differences and the overcoming of these differences in the spirit of good will; we, the delegates to the National Convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union in India, appeal to the Press, Teachers in the Schools, Parents in the homes, and to the Religious leaders of all creeds, to teach and practice these ideals; thus, not only creating a healthy Public Opinion, but also, bringing about a common Patriotism.

3. *Appeal to White Ribboners in South Africa.*

Whereas, the People of India are greatly concerned and agitated regarding the effect of the proposed legislation by the Union of South Africa, known as the Areas Reservation and Immigration and Registration (Further

Provision) Bill, upon Indians residing in and, particularly, upon Indians who have been born and domiciled in South Africa :

Resolved, That this National Convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of India appeals to our Sisters of the White Ribbon in the Union of South Africa to use their influence to prevent any injustice being done to Indians by the passing of this legislation.

4. Against Opium and Narcotics.

Realizing the harm that results from the wide-spread use of opium, especially among infants, and other narcotic drugs, particularly those made from hemp, such as bang, ganja, and charas, the use of which is almost universal at certain festivals, even among children, we urge individual and united effort for, and pledge ourselves as an organization to co-operate with, any effort toward its suppression.

5. Against Gambling.

Be it Resolved, that we each feel the personal responsibility of discouraging raffling such articles as cakes, dolls, etc., in Church bazaars or other entertainments; also all other games of chance, betting on winners in sports, etc., as these are the beginning of the gambling habit.

Be it further Resolved that we each acquaint ourselves with the laws on Gambling, and try to co-operate with officers to suppress it.

6. Against Improper Cinema Films.

Regretting the evils resulting in lowered moral tone from the use of improper pictures, we desire to co-operate with those interested in their purification. We urge a strict national censorship of all cinema films.

7. For Law Enforcement

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union strongly pledges itself to loyally support and help in enforcing by steady action, strict vigilance, co-operation with other interested bodies and other proper measures, all present and future Government legislation and policies towards the moral and social welfare of India.

8. Against Prostitution.

Resolved, That we as an Organization pledge our co-operation with, and our

support of, every action against prostitution; and that we urge members to initiate programs and to carry on personal and co-operative work to eliminate this evil, and also to procure moral instruction in the schools.

9. Propaganda throughout all Christian Churches of India.

We urge the initiation of an active Temperance Campaign in every Christian Congregation.

10. To Americans.

We appeal to all Americans residing in India or travelling through the country to refrain from using alcoholic liquors as a beverage. The United States stands before the world as an exponent of Prohibition; and when Americans abroad are known to indulge in strong shrink the impression made by the propaganda against Prohibition is strengthened. Especially do we urge all American Consuls to be loyal to their own Government and laws by their practice and influence.

11. Miss Campbell.

Resolved, That we express to Miss Campbell our unbounded joy in her acceptance of the office of President, and give her the assurance of our loyal support.

12. Mrs. Price.

We are sincerely grateful to our President for the months that she has been with us. Wherever she has been she has brought a fresh vision of the work; and by her enthusiasm made us more alive to our responsibility. It is with great regret that we bid her farewell, but we do know that she will think of us oftener than we realize; and we hope she will return to India at some future time.

13. Hostesses.

Resolved; That we express our thanks to the Bombay and Gujarat Divisions for their entertainment of the Convention; to our kind hostesses in Bombay for their bountiful hospitality to our Convention delegates: to the Churches who have given us the use of their buildings and a collection; to the Y.M.C.A. for its welcome and assistance; to the Press for all of its courtesy; and to all who in any way have contributed in making this Convention a success.

A Poll of the Press

The High Cost of Prohibition.

The high cost of prohibition is one of the favorite themes of our opponents. They play upon the pocket-book nerve of the people who are half-hearted concerning the dry law, and lead them to imagine that their taxes are piling up as a result of prohibition.

Naturally they neglect to call attention to the very large amount of money that, in the shape of fines and returns from confiscated automobiles, etc., is paid over by the convicted law violators to the government and materially reduces the expense of enforcement.

As Commissioner Haynes has said, "Enforcement of prohibition was never intended to be a revenue gathering device. It is not expected to even pay its own way, but the bootlegger is paying his full fare to the penitentiary in most of the cases. Instead of being a heavy drain on the public purse, prohibition has a comparatively slight balance against it on the books, when the receipts from penalties imposed on liquor outlaws are balanced with the appropriation."

It is difficult to convince our intelligent cousins across the Atlantic that, as charged by the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment, "the country has been made poorer" by the dry law. They see no indication of poverty in "prohibition-cursed America" that is rejoicing in a period of unprecedented prosperity under a dry regime while European countries where liquor flows freely are experiencing the hardest of hard times.

While prohibition is not expected to pay its own way in dollars and cents it does more than pay it in elimination of waste, better homes, more liberal opportunities for children and for humanity generally to achieve health, happiness and material comforts.

Union Signal.

Is it expected that any other law will pay for its enforcement? Why this one alone? Native Races and the Liquor Traffic.

The Hon. Montagu Waldegrave has been appointed to succeed the late Dr. Charles

F. Harford as Chairman of the Executive of the Native Races and the Liquor Traffic United Committee. Mr. Waldegrave's service in the mission field and his knowledge of the various races in India as well as in Africa, specially fit him for the responsible position to which he has been called.

(Why not bad for "Native Races" of Europe and America?)

Regulation in Russia.

Regulations affecting the sale of vodka in Russia have brought the expected decrease in drunkenness, according to a Christmas Day news dispatch from Moscow. Under the new ruling but one bottle a day may be sold to a person. Whereas, in the recent period of unlicensed sale there were several hundred arrests for drunkenness daily, at present they approximate only about seventy-five.

Carlisle.

If one were not so keenly interested it would be amusing to read the different opinions expressed concerning the Carlisle experiment. For instance the *Madras Mail* of November 14th, gives over two columns to what it calls "A Real Temperance Movement, copied from "The Saturday Review," which extols the experiment and tells how very successful it is. In the closing paragraph the article says "Women and children are admitted to all Anchor Taverns because drinking is not the sole, or indeed, the main attraction, hereby one of the crowning scandals of the ordinary public house is avoided; the crying mob of young children round the doors and the mothers standing about on the pavement with a baby in one hand and glass of Guinness in the other." This is one picture now look on this, " The 'ladies' compartments of which good deal is being made are, generally speaking, filthy little holes. In two cases I came across they were simply passage ways not more than four feet wide." A. W. Simons, in "Weekly Westminster," and this from the Church of Scotland Temperance Committee report;

"A new respectability in the houses makes the road to drinking habits easier. There is

a feeling of impotence. To appeal to the Home Office is practically to appeal to the Board. Advisory Committee is not popularly elected, and is without power. Honoured names upon it give the system a prestige it does not deserve. After all this, it was the more remarkable that they were unanimous in saying that a return to former conditions would be intolerable. Two others (Anglican) were strong supporters of the system; but while one could not speak with knowledge on the point, the other said that this good thing brought its own evils, and chiefly an increase of drinking among women and a breaking down of restraints, especially among girls.

"Some twenty of the Board's houses in different localities and of different types were visited. Some of these were in their original condition, and not suitable for a licensed trade. The suppressed houses, being the worst, must have been bad indeed. Some had been reconstructed, and were airy, spacious, and supervised from the bar. If drink is to be consumed it is better it should be consumed under hygienic conditions; but singularly enough in these reformed public-houses alcohol seemed to have all its usual effects; nor did the number under the influence of liquor, or the degree in which they were affected, seem less than in the other houses. Food is only supplied now in certain central houses, as elsewhere there is no demand for it. On Saturday night at closing time 50 per cent. of the men issuing from a house in a rough locality were drunk, and 75 per cent. of the women from the women's bar. These figures were acquiesced in by constables on duty outside the house. The whole impression was that there is little if any difference between the Board's houses and ordinary public-houses decently conducted. Women's bars are a dubious novelty. The food bar, with separate entrance, where cheap food is sold for 'off' consumption, is a good thing, but has little relation to the drink question. In one house there are an eating-room and a rest-room for women, with a separate entrance and without liquor. A free concert, provided weekly by professionals in the 'show' restaurant (wine and beer only), had the merest handful of an audience; but the beer bar in another room was crowded

"We cannot get behind the almost unanimous testimony of the clergy and business men that there has been an increase of drinking, especially among women and young people, and that it is due to this "constructive temperance reform."

This after personal investigation by the members of the Committee. Whatever may be said as to this Carlisle experiment from a business standpoint it is certainly not a success from the moral point of a view, nor can we agree that it is a "Real Temperance Move".

This same night I went to the "Carlisle Arms." Here my friend and myself counted no less than 227 men and women drinking. One of the men who was drinking in one of the bars I had seen a few minutes before outside quite drunk. I heard a woman in one of the rooms use disgusting language which a sober woman would hardly lower herself to utter. At 8-30, this same evening I was outside the public-house in Globe Lane. Just as I got there three men came out drunk, and another came out and gave his little girl, of about eight-years of age, a drink out of his glass of beer to pacify her because he wanted to stay inside a little longer. We sat down in another public-house to have a light drink. Here there were young women. We noticed that one was drinking port and another whisky. The barman who brought us our drink offered it to two young women first, perhaps to contrast it with their drink. In disdain for anything non-intoxicating, they said, "take it away."

The man who went round with me on this occasion was a commercial traveller for a large firm.

Mr. Pitt quotes the Chief Constable on the "Control." It ought to be stated that other opinions have been expressed by the police regarding the Control. I asked one police superintendent in the Carlisle area what effect the Control had had, and he replied, "It has made no difference at all."

I make no comment on these facts, which cannot be controverted, except this: As a purely Temperance measure I cannot see that the "Control" is satisfactory. Of course, the scheme is financially sound. Last year the trading profits were £110,161.

Young People's Branch

ANNOUNCEMENT MARCH PUZZLE.

Prizes are offered for an original cross word puzzle; that is, one that you have made up yourself.

1. At least one third of the definitions must refer to temperance, social reform or kindred topics.

2. The black squares must form a symmetrical design or a letter or a figure.

3. Persons of any age may enter the contest.

4. Contest closes March 31, 1926.

5. A prize of two rupees will be given to the one submitting the best puzzle. All other puzzles worth publishing will be paid for at one rupee each, and the names of the composers published.

Send all puzzles to Mrs. S. W. Clemons, 4, Battery Lane, Delhi.

Correct Solution January Puzzle.

L	O	Y	A	L
W		R	O	T
A	T		U	G
T	E	A		E
E	N		Y	M
R		B	E	T
	T	E	A	R

For correct solutions prizes of one rupee each were sent to—

1. R. S. Krishnan,
C/o Lady Sadasivier,
Royapettah, Madras.
2. S. M. Williams,
Mission Hospital,
Jorhpur.

New National Y.P.B. Superintendent.

To fill a national office to the best advantage, one should first have experience, and successful experience, in local and divisional offices. This is true of our new National Superintendent of the Young People's Branch, Mrs. H. J. Sheets, Methodist Episcopal Mission, Bareilly, U.P. Her suggestions will be ruled by judgement acquired not by mere theoretical speculation but through practical experiment. The retiring superintendent bespeaks for her the cordial co-operation of local and divisional leaders throughout India.

J. N. C.

My dear friends,

Greetings to our Y. P. Bs! I am surprised and pleased to find we are so many. We haven't as yet come up along side of Scotland with her four thousand but we are on our way and hope to catch up with her soon. Let us not rest until we have entered the doors of every school, and while we recruit, let us not forget the reason for our mobilization. Let every unit be training for our fight against alcohol and drugs. Make every meeting count. Read "Women Torch Bearers" and get a vision of our noble forebears who blazed the trail. Read Mat Hughes' "The Logic of Prohibition" and see what an advance the world has made in temperance sentiment. Read Miss Tinling's stories—each a fascinating tale with a seed of temperance truth for the young folk. Enter with zest into the contests, debates and dramas which will fill your club hours with joyous interest. I shall be glad to help you in your plans, direct you to new helps and be of any possible service to you.

Yours for service,
GRACE B. SHEETS.

A Young Idea for Young Folk.

The world loves a new thing—a new book, a new fad or even a new problem. Here is a new thing for our Y.P.B. girls—a brand new idea. It will take you to foreign coun-

tries and acquaint you with girls the world over who are choosing the best in life and enjoying every moment of it,—girls whose heads are awhirl with bright happy plans for the future. Don't you want to know what they are doing and planning? Just send me your name and address and I will send it in to the World's Y.P.B. Superintendent. She will put you in touch with the girl somewhere in Australia, Scotland, South Africa or other of our Y.P.B. countries, whom she thinks you would like to know. You might even suggest your preference in countries. There are three conditions. You must be a Y.P.B. girl; you must be sixteen years of age or more; you must be able to write in English. We believe our girls will count it a privilege to link up in their interests with Y.P.B. girls the World over.

Address (MRS) H. J. SHEETS,
Bareilly, U. P. India.

Experience.

A Dallas (Texas) motion picture theatre manager made public a statement of his intention never to book another bandit picture, when the theatre safe was looted by bandits that were believed to have tried to emulate a "hero" of a film shown in that house. Following the presentation of the picture, "The Eagle" \$ 1,558 was taken from the theatre safe. "I'll never book another bandit picture," the manager said. "It sets a bad example for those who see it. Folks who see how easily this 'hero' goes about the looting business get an idea they can do the same thing."

—*Union: Signal.*

Prohibition and Prosperity.

Speaking at the Glasgow Publicity Club Luncheon on 8th January, Councillor Taylor said:—"I mention this merely from an economic standpoint; I am not a Temperance reformer. America increased production 10 per cent. on account of Prohibition. If we in this country do not do something soon we are bound to be left behind; we cannot hope to prosper while wasting 850 millions a year on alcoholic liquor."

Scotland Temperance Reformer.

The Viceroy on Opium.

Lord Reading is leaving no stone unturned to mark his Viceroyalty by important achievements both in the realm of social reform and of political development. In announcing the Government's 'new policy regarding opium which is in accordance with the trend of opinion in a number of other countries and also with views that have been freely expressed in some quarters on different occasions in India,' there is a clear sign of the fruitfulness of the last two years' vigorous campaign against opium by the National and Provincial Christian Councils, the latest evidence of which is supplied by the Rev. William Paton's able memorandum on *India and Opium: The Present Situation*, of which copies are obtainable from the N. C. C. Office, Calcutta. The far-reaching character of the Government of India's new opium policy is indicated by the Viceroy's language which refers to 'such measures as may be required to prevent completely, within five years from the present date, the smuggling of opium from constituting a serious obstacle to the effective suppression of the use of prepared opium.' The Viceroy continues: 'As a result we have come to the conclusion that, in order at once to fulfil our international obligations in the largest measure, and so to obviate the complications that may arise from the delicate and invidious task of attempting to sit in judgment on the internal policy of other Governments, it is desirable that we should declare publicly our intention to reduce progressively the exports of opium from India so as to extinguish them altogether within a definite period—except as regards exports of opium for strictly medical purposes.....We further propose to discontinue altogether the system of auction sales of opium in India.' All missionaries and Indian social reformers cannot fail to see in this announcement by Lord Reading the sure indication of a new official attitude to Indian social reform and should therefore take new heart.

Dnyanodaya.

This sounds as though we might look for a better day in regard to opium. We are thankful for this and trust it will be carried out.

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 Sunday School Quarterlies—Urdu and Hindi.
 Women's Friend—Urdu and Hindi monthly.

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Delightful Climate especially

— IN —

September and October

The Indian Temperance News and White Ribbon

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FEBRUARY 1926

No. 2

Near and Far

"What shall a man be profited if he shall gain the whole world, and forfeit his life? or what shall a man give in exchange for his life?"—*Jesus, Matt. 16: 26.*

Mussolini.

A late news item says:—"Mussolini, along with his dictatorial methods and autocratic control, has, with his aides, carried much wise legislation into effect. The use of liquor, even of wine and tobacco, has now been forbidden at schools and colleges by the Fascisti. Children under fifteen are not allowed to act in the moving pictures, and may witness only approved films."

Nailed again.

There are ninety-six senators in the Upper House of the United States Congress. The Wets, who are never too careful in making allegations, have been asserting that the personal habits of legislators did not conform to their voting standards, that politically the members voted dry, but personally they were wet. Now comes Senator McKinley, of Illinois, and speaks up on behalf of himself and colleagues. He says that one can count on the fingers of one hand the men in the United States Senate who use liquor. The Senator further declares that among the 393 delegates from all the countries of the world at the recent inter-parliamentary conference at Washington, D.C., he never saw a sign or detected a smell of liquor, or heard it mentioned. Of what similar gathering of statesmen twenty years ago could such testimony

have been given? The world is moving in the direction of the extinction of the liquor traffic. Not all the misrepresentation of the wets can stay the progress of the movement, for it is world-wide.

A Big Demonstration staged.

While these lines are being written there are journeying towards Washington, D.C., U.S.A., people from the various countries of Europe who are financially interested in the liquor business, and they are being welcomed and joined on American shores by the ex-brewers, distillers, and vendors of intoxicants who find it impossible to become reconciled to prohibition in the United States. These gathering clans propose to hold a convention in America's national capital and to stage a demonstration on such monster lines as to attract the attention of president, congress, and people. It is designed to be a knock-out blow for prohibition. The avowed object of the convention is to set America free from the tyranny from which she is suffering! The organization behind this piece of international philanthropy is named 'The International Society for the Liberty to make Alcohol in every Country.' At least that is the translation of its name from German into English. When this great organization met in general conclave at Dortmund, Germany, its president, Frederic Garnot, a wealthy distiller of Brussels, entered a protest against the prohibitory laws of America and Iceland, pointing out that these countries were all the

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time advocating liberty, when there is no liberty to be found in them. The sum and substance of the speechifying both by the chairman and an orator-physician seemed to be 'Without booze, and that a plenty, liberty is dead. Therefore down with restrictive legislation, especially prohibition; and up with alcohol and liberty!' The orator-physician said, "I raise my glass, and ask you to do the same, and drink to the toast that the American people may be free." The assembly is said to have 'pledged aid to America? Poor America! So low has she fallen!

The Bankrupt Baronet.

A London dispatch of the 12th. December announces the issuance of a receiving order in bankruptcy against Sir Broderick Hartwell, lately of Yeoman House, Haymarket, London. It was this same Sir Broderick who in August 1923 issued circulars promising investors quick and large returns if they would invest in his enterprise of rum-running to America. He guaranteed profits of four shillings to the pound at the end of every voyage, if those who had money to invest would help him in sending cargoes of whisky to be unloaded just outside the territorial limits of the United States and smuggled in. But the plans of the Baronet went wrong. The navy of Uncle Sam was too nimble. 30,000 bottles of the Baronet's booze were seized, and other portions of the contraband failed to reach destination. All in all, it is estimated that persons financing contraband shipments of liquors to the United States have lost some \$15,000,000, and that the rum-running Baronet, Sir Broderick, was in the list of the 'heavies.' Oh, no! Gentle Reader, prohibition does not prohibit; and it is easy to get liquor in the United States; and there is more liquor consumed there than ever before; and the bootleggers and rum-runners are making colossal fortunes out of the business; and the law is a farce and should be repealed. That is what the wets are continually dinging into our ears. Ask Sir Broderick. He knows!

Canada Criticised.

The backsliding of the greater part of Canada from the ranks of semi-prohibition has been one of the phenomena in the

temperance world during the past two years or so. We say semi-prohibition advisedly, for Canada has not had in any of its provinces full prohibition of manufacture, sale, import, export and transportation of intoxicants as her neighbour on the south, the United States, has had. Manufacture and transportation, with the right to import or export have been allowed, but sale has been forbidden within Canadian territory. Several provinces have had this much of prohibition; but Quebec refused even this measure and adopted a policy of State Control, in which Government is the chief partner and profit sharer in the liquor trade, since Government is the vendor. While there have been huge profits to the State wherever this system has been adopted,—that is, apparent profits,—discontent with the system has been growing. The Mayor of Winnipeg let loose a short time ago and greatly stirred public opinion by affirming that present conditions were perfectly obnoxious. Under the old so-called prohibition the Mayor declared that conditions were bad, but under Government sale they were a thousand times worse. He placed responsibility for this state of affairs upon the law courts and the provincial authorities who allow infringement of the laws to go unchecked. The Mayor further asserted that infractions of the law were undermining the whole structure of the community. A similar verdict has been rendered, concerning liquor conditions throughout Manitoba, by the United Church of Canada, through its Conference, which condemns the sale of liquor by Government as a dismal failure, both from the view of public order and well-being. The Conference charges that not only has Government sale failed to reduce illicit traffic in intoxicants, but has definitely increased it and so has augmented the evils of intemperance. In like manner reports from the province of Ontario indicate that the sale of 4.4 beer has served to stimulate the appetite for alcohol and the demand of the brewers and drinkers of beer now is for a stronger brand. And thus it goes everywhere under license and Government control. Liquor and lawlessness go together.

Trotzky is troubled.

A special news cable from Moscow, dated

the 8th. December, 1925, says :—" Leon Trotzky in addressing a conference on the protection of motherhood and childhood attributed much of the instability in present Russian family life to the excessive use of alcohol. Condemning the lax morality he declared, 'The protection of motherhood and childhood depends on the fight against intoxicants.' A Moscow correspondent of the Christian Science Monitor says, "Manual workers seem to be the chief victims of the drink habit, which has developed since the introduction of vodka early in October. Court statistics show that 60.5 per cent. of the persons arrested in Moscow are factory workers . . . Many workers are reported to have acquired the habit of drinking during lunch hour and sometimes during work. In an effort to counteract the spread of alcoholism, the factories are instituting lectures, anti-alcohol leagues, and public trials of drunkards." Another cable also announces that "the Ukrainian Communist Party's central committee has adopted a resolution favouring a series of measures aimed against excessive drinking. These measures include prohibition of the sale of liquor to drunkards and adolescents in clubs, on holidays and the eves of holidays. A resolution is also favoured penalising workmen by fining them if they destroy factory property, and withholding social insurance benefits if they remain absent because they are intoxicated." Instead of all these suggestions and expedients looking to legislation in order to lessen the effects of the licensed liquor traffic, why not strike at the root cause of drunkenness and by suppressing manufacture and sale of intoxicants abolish the evil. The cure for a kicking mule is to cut off its head.

Woman's New Status in Italy.

The vote has been granted to women in municipal elections by a bill recently adopted by the Italian Chamber of Deputies. Voters are required to fall within the following named classes :—They must be over twenty-five years of age ; have been decorated with medals for war work or for meritorious public service ; or be mothers of war dead ; or be pensioned war widows ; or be those exercising the rights of guardianship . or

tutelage over children ; or those who have completed the elementary school courses ; or those paying annual taxes of not less than forty lire, and who are able to read and write. Women are made eligible to hold all communal offices, except those of mayor, assessor, or head of a council.

Bootlegging Tobacco.

To listen to the rummies' talk about the failure of prohibition in relation to the smuggling of intoxicating liquors, one would suppose that booze is the only commodity which tempts men to break the law. But as we have pointed out hitherto there is a brisk traffic in India in the smuggling of saccharine, opium, lace, and other articles. Now comes a correspondent of the Chattanooga Times, a Tennessee, U.S.A., journal, telling us of the bootleg traffic in tobacco, in Canada, chiefly in the form of cigarettes. The rum-runners from Canada take the risks of smuggling intoxicants across the border into the United States. They go with cargo, so to speak, and instead of returning empty they load up with cigarettes and evade the Canadian custom's authorities when coming back into the Dominion, so escaping the tariff laws. The cigarettes are sold at a price which will enable retailers to reap a good profit, but the bootleggers get the lion's share, which is about 50% of the sale price. In other words, what the Government loses on custom duty the smuggler pockets, and more. Not only is the smuggled tobacco sold to dealers in this fashion, but it is actually peddled to houses, mills, factories, and such places. Moreover, the tobacco-runners fake the labels of so-called high class brands of smokers' goods, evade payment of internal revenue tax to the United States Government for manufactured tobacco, and so reap with both hands. They neither pay tax in the country of origin or of destination and sale. Isn't it singular that there is no outcry in the pro-liquor, wet press against this adulteration of cigarettes, the smuggling and the bootlegging thereof ? Why do not some patriots begin to shout, 'You cannot make tobaccoconists moral by imposing tariff legislation' ?

Why, Oh, Why ?

The Canadian White Ribbon Tidings says :—" The following pertinent question

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comes from Lima, Peru, at the end of a clever scientific article on 'Alcohol : Tonic or Narcotic' ? 'If,' says the writer, 'alcoholic drinks give heat, why are they prohibited on polar expeditions? If they invigorate the body, why are they not permitted for use of soldiers on a desert march? If life be prolonged by their use, why do life insurance companies take such precautions against the life of a man who takes only (!) a bottle of wine a day? (This would be trifling in Lima.) If they quickly restore health, why have they been eliminated from the pharmacopoeia of the United States? If they give strength and tone to the healthy body, why do athletes eschew them?' Why, Oh, Why? Because alcohol is a poison and acts as a depressant narcotic. That's why.

Who laughs?

The Hon. Lief Jones, in an address at the Annual Meeting of the United Kingdom Alliance, said :—" He is a foolish man who thinks that the effect of a measure like the Eighteenth Amendment can be fully worked out in six years. They are still dealing in America with a population that was trained in the habit of drinking, and they are swallowing up a population from Eastern Europe which is very hard to assimilate. I read astonishing criticisms of America in some of our papers. I read in the *Yorkshire Post*—usually a fairly level-headed and sensible paper—this sentence : ' The United States have made themselves the laughing stock of the world by their prohibition laws.' Have they? Who laughs? The brewers are not laughing. Even the rum-runners are not laughing today; they are explaining that they cannot pay the expected dividends. Who laughs? Not the hardened toppers of America who find it more and more difficult to satisfy the craving that nothing seems able to stay. The people who are laughing are the American workmen in their cheerful homes, prosperous and happy. The people who see the growth of prosperity under the prohibition law do not go to newspapers to see what is happening in America. I must speak respectfully of newspapers, and they are very useful in a way, but you must remember that news is of the abnormal. You may lead a virtuous life throughout your days and the newspaper will take no notice

of you. But, knock down a policeman in the street and the newspaper will at once record who you are, where you came from, who your father was, and why you displayed these criminal tendencies. They do not tell you about how the prohibition law is breeding prosperity for the people there; they tell you of the exceptional cases in which the prohibition law is being broken." The Hon. Lief Jones quite rightly concludes that one " will not see the full effect of prohibition until the population trained to drink has died out. When you have had twenty years of real enforcement of the law, when a generation has grown up that knows not the taste nor the smell nor the sight of liquor, then only will you be able to judge what prohibition can accomplish for a nation."

And ' Still there's more to follow.'

Continuing and concluding his speech the Hon. Lief Jones said :—" America is not the only place where the temperance movement is going on. It is, shall I say, fermenting on the Continent. I attended a very remarkable conference at Geneva, two or three weeks ago. Let me read you a list of the nations which were represented at that remarkable Congress. The Governments of Belgium, Finland, Norway, Portugal, Roumania, France, Germany, Yugo-Slavia, Latvia, Lithuania, Japan, Sweden, Switzerland, sent official observers, and unofficial representatives attended from all those countries and from Austria, Bulgaria, Czecho-Slovakia, Denmark, Estonia, Great Britain and Ireland, Holland, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, South Africa and the United States. It was a gathering of the nations. For what purpose? In revolt, every one of them, against the tyranny of alcohol. (Applause.) The whole world is rising up against it. They dealt with special points where alcohol is doing great mischief, the selling of drink to natives in Africa,—the terrible evil for which white men are responsible—smuggling liquor into territories like the United States, Finland, Scandinavia, the pressure put upon countries which are passing temperance legislation by the wine producing countries. These things were taken into consideration and dealt with. It was a wonderful experience, a conference of men and women gathered from many nations to deal with this tyranny of alcohol. It is moving

all over the world. Therefore, though there is no legislation to be hoped for from our present Parliament it is in no despondent mood that I stand before you this morning. I have had my moments of despondency. I have been at this work of making temperance speeches a good many years now. I have been President of the Alliance for nearly twenty years, and I have sometimes wondered that we did not get on faster. I have sometimes almost despaired when I saw the indifference of the man in the street to this, as it seems to me, most vital question. But at Geneva it is not easy to despair. In that wonderful sunlit city, the seat as it were of the conscience of mankind, the moral capital of the world, the home of the Red Cross, and now of the great League of Nations which is shaping the new world in which there shall be no more war, in Geneva it does not seem overbold to hope that men will at length turn away from the fascination and madness of alcohol, and that the drinking habits of the ages may become merely an old, far off, unhappy memory in a future that knows not slavery nor war nor drink, a world of whose splendid possibilities we have only in these later centuries begun to dream."

German Youth Advancing.

We clip the following interesting item from the Scientific Temperance Journal for the autumn of 1925. It indicates to some degree how rapidly the total abstinence and prohibition cause is advancing in Germany, which will yet beat Britain to the goal of

abolition of intoxicants. Economic, as well as social welfare, is an impelling force. "Previous reports of the youth movement in Germany are confirmed and extended by a recent article on the subject by Ferdinand Goebel in the *International Review Against Alcoholism* (No. 4, 1925), the substance of which is : In Germany the modern young people's movement has its principal roots, on the one hand, in the *Wandervogel*, which confines itself generally to organizing excursions under natural and simple conditions, on the other hand, in the *Freischar* which, while also organizing excursions, has for principal aim an essential feature of this juvenile movement. In 1913 took place the first congress for the temperance education of young people, which met to protest against the drinking habits of the students. The second congress, in 1922, was able to report that the great majority of the young people's associations had banished alcohol and tobacco from their gatherings. The principle of abstinence is considered as the natural outcome of this revival of culture amongst the young, and it is not an obligation imposed upon the members. Over a million and a half members of young men's and young women's associations have adopted this principle of abstinence and nearly the total number of members of these associations, about three and a half million, have signed a petition demanding prohibition of alcoholic beverages for minors under 18 years of age. Thus amongst the youth of Germany there is a strong current flowing in the anti-alcohol direction."

With the Editor

Called Home.

We regret to record the death of Mrs. J. E. Robinson, of Bangalore, early in December. Mrs. Robinson was one of the strong workers in the Women's Christian Temperance Union, having had as her special the Department of Mothers in Council. Mrs. Robinson was also president of the Bangalore Union for some time, and through her efforts largely it was held together. Her counsels were always wise and helpful. In spite of feebleness—for

she was still feeling the effects of an operation—Mrs. Robinson attended the meeting of the Madras Division, which was held in Bangalore in March last. The sympathies of all our readers go out to her daughters, who will miss the wise, loving Mother. Surely she has received her "Welldone."

In the Lime Light.

It is very noticeable that there is no one subject—not even that of World Peace—which is attracting more attention at present

than this one of temperance. One is amazed when looking over a large number of secular magazines and newspapers to find how much space is devoted to this matter. Not all is in favour of prohibition, much is opposed; and many are the things written against it, against its enforcement and spread in the nations; but the subject is to the front and shows how very much is being thought about it all over the world. Looking through about twenty copies of *The Christian Science Monitor*, published in Boston Mass. U.S.A. we were surprised to find that at least half of the papers had articles on the first page dealing with some aspect of this reform. There was no uncertain sound to what was written, it was all on the side of enforcement and spread of prohibition. Many of the popular magazines are running articles on drink and drugs; one magazine is publishing a series of articles on the condition in the colleges of the United States showing that they are not so black as some would have us believe; but that on the whole there is a sentiment, growing we believe, towards law enforcement and obedience which shows a healthy mind. That all is well, no one will say; but that we are fast "going to the dogs" we do not believe. The back-wash of the war is not yet over but will be soon, thank God; and a more normal mind will be seen, and the young people who are frank and free, but with it all, are honest and true, will find themselves; and reforms of all kinds will be furthered. There is every reason to be thankful and courageous and while there is much to discourage if one looks at the clouds, there is also the silver lining. Let us look at that.

"Business"

"If I wish to find a woman to do a special piece of work I ask you to the one who is 'free' & full with advice, she is the one who will do it", said a well known social worker a few years ago after discussing the possibilities of finding new workers for certain jobs. I think that the experience of most of us is: We look for someone to undertake a piece of work and her N.W. or P.W. exploitation, trying to do it as perfect as one can, then little by little it's elementary has to be created; and

with service. By the time this is read there will be many new workers in our National Union. We will have a new President, Secretary, Treasurer, Editor; and many other places may need to be filled. We are sure that they will be taken by busy people. But there is such a difference between "busyness" and service.

You watch engines at work in a railway yard, the little shunting engine puffs and blows and makes a big fuss while the great one which carries long trains across continents makes much less noise and goes about its work with quiet dignity. So too the tug and the ocean liner. So the ones who do the biggest work are often those who make the least fuss and simply accomplish business without the fuss of "busyness". Our workers are the former kind and we bespeak for them all your prayers and co-operation.

Ourselves.

With this issue the present editors close four years of service and pass on the work to other hands. They have been four hard and yet happy years. May we say a few frank things to our readers in the hope that they will remember them and heed a bit in the future?

This work is purely a labour of love. There is "nothing in it" except expenditure of strength and money, yet it is a blessed service, for one who is in it realises that he is contributing to bringing in the Kingdom of God in India and that is recompence enough. But though this is true there is the other side. It is work done by those who already have their hands full; editorial work must be done on time; manuscript must be in the press at stated times, and any one who has done this work knows how it is after sending down bundles of matter to have the press send back word at the last minute:—"This is too long, give us two or three short items for the available space". Such cannot always be had at the moment and needs to be found or manufactured. Delays will occur, holidays come in the calendar and the magazine is late. Expenses run up so fast and the money in the treasury does not cover the bills (for the present). Editor also has been Business

Manager), someone does not take the trouble to let it be known when he leaves the country and the magazine is sent out V.P.P. to be "refused" and that means loss each month. Some one asked to subscribe said "No indeed, my magazine was sent V.P.P. once and I did not so order it, I want nothing further to do with the W.C.T.U." and when asked mildly if she did not see the expiration notice on the magazine replied "I am too busy to open my magazine and of course did not see it."

Others are angry when a mistake is made and write and say very unpleasant things ; others do not write an address so that it can easily be read and the Post Office tells us that there is no such place, then we must begin a hunt to find what can be meant by those hieroglyphics and in the mean time comes a letter saying "I sent my money to pay for the magazine and know it was received, why does the magazine not come?" These are all occurrences, but are only incidents and on the whole it has been a happy experience. We are grateful for it. It has been good to have a man on the staff and we believe that the man's point of view has been helpful. So to our Co-editor we offer our thanks. It would not have been possible to "carry on" during these four years without his help and co-operation and much of the success of the magazine has been due to his unfailing help and sympathy. The Young People's Branch has been carefully and ably looked after by Mrs. Clemes and we are sure no one could do that better than she has done. To all who have helped we offer our thanks and for our successor

ask your prayers, your co-operation and your interest. Do not tell her that it is "YOUR" magazine but realise that it is "OUR MAGAZINE" and it is "up to" every one of us to make it the best ever. Pardon our mistakes, forgive our faults and "carry on" till we have one great, fine temperance journal for all of India. God bless the Indian Temperance News !

Prohibition Pamphlets.

We have just received more of the prohibition Pamphlets which are being published under the auspices of the Prohibition League of India No. I is an able paper by Rev. Herbert Anderson on The Prohibition Movement in India, dealing with the Prohibition debate in the Legislative Assembly ; No. II is The case for Prohibition in India, by Rev. W. L. Ferguson, Madras. This takes up the case and deals with it under the four heads of The People Want it, The Country Needs It, Religion Demands It and The Government Owe It. Number III has two papers, (1) Women in the Temperance Movement in India by Mrs Emma S. Price and the other Systematic Scientific Teaching on Temperance in Indian Schools. Mrs. Price makes out a strong case for the place of women in the temperance movement, and Mrs. Satyavati S. Chitambar a good answer to her plea in the masterly way she handles her subject. The last of the series, so far, is one on The Use of Charts and Pictures in Temperance Work by Mrs W. L. Ferguson, Madras. These can all be obtained at the office of the Prohibition League of India, 59 King's Road, Howrah, Price one anna per copy.

From Our President

My dear Comrades,

The Punjab Convention, which will be reported to you by Miss Baslaisuddin the Secretary, was one marked for its high spiritual tone as well as for its reports of progress.

The purdah meeting, welcomed so graciously by Mrs. Abdul Qadir and her mother Mrs Mohamed Umer was well attended and we trust the message given will encourage

many women to help in the temperance work.

The gracious President of the Division, Mrs. M. R. Samuel, from her rich experience brought forth things "new and old" most suitable to the occasion and when an interpreter was needed she served with marked ability. Young women reported excellent work done in their Union. I think one Y. P. B. raised over Rs. 50 for the

work during the year. No wonder the Treasurer reported over Rs. 700 paid into the treasury and nearly 500 members. Miss M. Singha, who has not been well, returned to Lahore just in time to tell of the World Convention at Edinburgh. Miss Ahmed Shah gave a very instructive and suggestive paper on "Thrift and Temperance."

January 4th. Miss Maya Das and I started for Karachi. Lahore just after a heavy rain was enjoying fresh clear air, but soon we were having dust from the desert. It was not too bad though, and we had plenty of room in our third class compartment, counting ourselves fortunate and hoping our comrades would fare as well when they turn their faces to Ind. Bombay.

Karachi is a beautiful city of about 250,000 people and it seems to have a large number of citizens whose main objective is the betterment of their city and country. Our Mr. G. S. Hiwale, and others welcomed us and we found a programme of worthwhile meetings planned. The programme grew

until not many more interviews or meetings could be sandwiched in; but all were of interest and we trust will be of help to our cause. Mr. N. D. Mallik, who gives a great deal of time to speaking in schools and otherwise working for the promotion of health was indefatigable in his efforts to make our visit effective. We shall not soon forget his many kindnesses.

Major Hilliar of the Royal Air Force and his charming wife welcomed us in their spacious home and made us very comfortable. It is too early to report the results of our stay here, but we hope one will be a strong Union formed that will not again lapse.

We go from here to Gujarat for the Convention there, before we go to Bombay for our National Convention.

YOBES for service-

EVAN S. PRICE.

Karachi
January 11, 1926.

Contributed Articles

Dear Comrade,

The 1st Annual Convention of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union of the United States of America was held in Denver, Colo., No. 12-14, 1885. At the First Avenue Baptist Church I went to the service after the Anti-Saloon League. - C. suggested we go to see Dr. Sarah Avery, the "Angel of Asia," for a time in the "soft life" of the West.

over anyway for the speeches. I listened, and very hurriedly made my preparations, jumped into a taxi, for it was snowing, and arrived to find the banqueting hall of that great hotel packed with white-ribboners. They had reached the dessert stage—ice-cream. I was hurried up to the speakers' table, where I felt I had no right to be, and was seated beside the National Recording Secretary, Mrs E P. Anderson. A dish of ice-cream was served to me. After this, there followed a fit of wit, humour and reason. How the white ribboners can sparkle when they try! Mrs Carrie Chapman Catt was the star speaker of the evening.

Often I did longed to see and hear this great
leader of women's forces. She is not young
in years but she is beautiful to look at. Her
hair is fair in soft wavy shade a
long thin frame for her fair, unlined features.
She wore a charming gown of pale blue
frocks. She paid a fine tribute to
Frances B. Willard who was both pro-
fessional and personal.

This stateswoman with her women's groups, is now studying the cause and cure of war.

On the morning of the opening of the Convention, Miss Anna A. Gordon read her address.

The building was full, delegates were there from all the states except one. The names of the states in big letters showed the delegates where they belonged. I sat with the Iowa delegation having been duly appointed a delegate by the state convention. We from "the state where the tall corn grows" filled two pews and numbered sixteen. Our leader was Mrs Ida, B. Wise Smith, who was afterwards elected national Vice-President. We also had a crusader in our Iowa delegation, a Mrs. Philpot of Cedar Falls. Her four score years have not dimmed her crusade spirit. She let all the friends who came around understand that I belonged to Iowa, even through I did talk *India*.

Just across the aisle sat the enthusiastic New York delegation filling three pews. Miss Michi Sembongi, Tokio, Japan was one of their delegates. She will soon return to her native land. Miss Gordon on arising to speak was given the White Ribbon salute.

I can only mention a few of the salient points which impressed me in a special way.

Her message covered three great questions—International and inter-racial friendliness ; cultivation of a keener civic and social conscience, and the outstanding need of a great spiritual awakening throughout the pilgrim nation.

The program she suggested is one "that will educate our youth and children in the science and patriotism of total abstinence and prohibition ; will supply ourselves with up to-date facts ; feed the truth to the multitude ; tactfully return to the front line all lagging local unions and W.C.T.U. members, and win additional thousands of the indifferent, the uninformed and the opposed."

With a few minor changes, we in India might not find this an unsuitable program to follow.

I heartily agreed with her when she stated that the harmonious working together of the White-ribboners for the promotion

of common ideals has made them forget the words, caste, creed and colour, and has created a bond of friendliness international and interracial.

This is one of the chief reasons for our existence in India, the bringing together on a common platform all the different classes and creeds in an organized attack upon the poison habits of the land.

She suggested that a combining in our national life of the distinguishing characteristics of the people of the Orient with those of the Occident would be greatly to the advantage of world progress and power.

She asked the question—Who's ahead ? The Dry or the Wet Forces ? The pivotal question for the united temperance forces is, are the wets gaining additional wet territory, or are the drys gaining additional dry ground.

In answering this she said, "Facts on both sides should be carefully surveyed." With a bright little smile she added "We must be sure they are *facts*. Then she submitted facts which she believed justified the Eighteenth Amendment. "Facts supported by a dry backbone rather than fancies wabbling on a wet wishbone."

(1) *Health*.—Dr. Haven Emerson of Columbia University, U. S. Health Department, believes that Prohibition has directly improved the health of the nation as nothing else has ever done, especially among women and children. A lowered blood pressure for the nation is the result of lessened indulgence in alcohol.

(2) *Education*.—There is a record increase in school attendance.

(3) *Business prosperity*.—Major credit should be given prohibition for the good financial condition of the nation. Billions of dollars formerly wasted in drink, to-day add red blood corpuscles to the circulation on which business thrives.

(4) *Happy Homes and protected children*.—Well-clothed, well-fed, laughing children fill the streets.

This picture of healthy, happy boys and girls is the sweetest I've seen in America.

My sister who teaches in a Waterloo school says not one child of the more than 4000 of school age in this town comes from the home of a drunkard.

"Yes," Miss Gordon continued, "five-year-old Federal Prohibition has strengthened the moral, physical, financial, and spiritual fiber of our nation. Who's ahead? Thank God the dry forces!"

In closing her lengthy address she earnestly stressed the need of spiritual arousal. Too many of those who should be God's watchmen and workmen are asleep.

One of the bright and touching incidents in the otherwise very businesslike sessions was when 47 state presidents passed before the National President, and handed her a beautiful rose and dropped into a bowl a sealed envelope and greeted her with a few words of affection. Miss Gordon with her arms full of roses stood for a moment looking at the love missives in the bowl with a heart too full for utterance then bravely smiling through tears thanked all for this beautiful recognition.

We afterwards learned that the "love letters" contained substantial gifts of money which will help her in carrying on her heavy work as honorary world President.

General Lincoln C. Andrews the Commander-in-Chief of the Prohibition Forces spoke on Monday for about one hour.

"My organization is perfected and functioning" he said, "but it needs your support. Tell us our mistakes. Let us know them and we will rectify them. Judge us by the results." I could scarcely believe I had heard aright, when I heard him say, "Tell us our mistakes." Genl. Andrews is perhaps the most influential, and powerful man in the United States to-day next to the President and there he stood in a womans meeting quietly courting criticism and promising to profit by it. It seems to me this is true greatness "The enemy of society, to-day" he declared, "is the liquor traffic. That traffic is organised as a result of supply and demand. The bootlegger comes in between the supply and the demand. We can eliminate the bootlegger. Government, State, and Municipal forces must attack the liquor supplies, but good citizens must attack the problem of demand." Under Genl. Andrews, the new enforcement officers, as far as possible, will be recruited from those who are not politicians.

He asked for patience. He is organizing

his own bureau of statistics on prohibition and attendant subjects

It is sad that sacramental wine has been one of the chief sources of supply for the bootlegger. By January first Genl. Andrews hopes to have 70 per cent of the sacramental wine diverted from the bootlegging industry.

An appreciation of the example set by President and Mrs. Coolidge in the personal observance of the Prohibition law as well as all other public officials was sent to Washington.

The next day the following message came from the White House. "Please extend to the National W.C.T.U. my sincere thanks for its message of encouragement and support. I deeply appreciate this expression of approval and pledge all co-operation."

"CALVIN COOLIDGE."

Youth's night was celebrated in the Cass High School Auditorium. The Cass band made up of students gave us the music. Miss Gordon remarked that it was the best music any convention had ever had.

The "Y" state secretaries were all on the platform. Uncle Sam was a prominent figure. He received from the hands of each State "Y" Secretary a roll which contained the names of the young people of her state who had during the past twelve months signed the pledge for total abstinence and allegiance to the Constitution. These are called "The Prohibition Guards" and number 209,000. These winsome young people, said Miss Gordon, "presage a glorious future for the W.C.T.U. commensurate with its radiant past."

Miss Mary Erwin, World Superintendent of the Loyal Temperance Legion told how one million little children had been secured for her department in the United State.

The writer had an opportunity to present her subject 'India' three times. On Sabbath evening after a wonderful address on Christianity and Government by Judge Florence Allen of the Supreme Court of Ohio and a member of the W.C.T.U. I spoke to the great audience of about 2,000 on "India's Living Gems." I know God helped to make it fit in with the spirit of the address made by the Judge who pleaded that the spirit of Christ should determine international problems to-day rather than armed force.

Mrs. Ella Boob was elected National President.

Miss Anna A. Gordon now wishes to devote her time to the "daughters in every land." 10,000 prohibition meetings all over the country on January 16 and 17 is the challenge for law enforcement which the W.C.T.U. has planned.

I've promised to speak on those two dates in Fort Dodge, Iowa. There will be a mass meeting of all the churches, as well as a banquet.

The good women of America are doing their share nobly to safe-guard the home and its loved ones from that arch enemy the liquor traffic which still dares to show its face, and to lift up its voice.

May God hasten the day when America shall have a clean, and God-fearing press. That day is coming.

MARY J. CAMPBELL.

Waterloo, Iowa,
December 2, 1925.

BETTING ON THE RACES.

The Road to Trouble.

Betting is a very exciting pastime and many people indulge in it in the hope of making much profit without working for it. It is a very demoralising practice, for it encourages avarice and makes a man willing to gain for himself even at the serious loss of other people.

Have you considered the results of this practice? Here are some disasters which have happened in Madras as a result of betting on horses at Guindy:—

(1) A man who had a prosperous shop in Egmore began betting and lost his money. He sold Rs. 700 worth of goods on one occasion for Rs. 30 in order to go to the races. In the end he became a bankrupt and lost his shop. He sold his wife's jewels and had to go away to North India, leaving his wife with her people and debts amounting to Rs. 8,000.

(2) A bookmaker, who lost Rs. 6,000 in the 1924 races, was found at the Central Station trying to commit suicide.

(3) A Brahmin clerk became fascinated with the betting craze. He several times

borrowed his employer's money without permission on Saturday to use for betting at the races and replaced it on Monday morning. But his losses increased till they reached Rs. 2,500 and he ran away from Madras.

(4) Another clerk, receiving Rs. 50 a month in salary, lost Rs. 2,000 at the races and had to sell jewels and other property to pay his debts.

(5) A poor woman, whose income was Rs. 10 a month, went to Guindy and was induced to gamble. She lost her whole month's pay in one afternoon.

Are you willing to risk your hard-earned wages in this foolish way? And, even if you win more than you stake, will you be happy in receiving it when you realise the suffering of those who have lost their money in order to pay your gains? Give the matter earnest thought and leave betting at the races and all forms of gambling alone both for your own sake and for the sake of other people too.

Shall I Bet?

"Yes!"—shout 30,000 Bookmakers—"for we live on the losses."

"No!"—cry a million of fathers, mothers, sisters, wives—"that's how the misery of our home began."

"Yes!"—whispers Covetousness—"you may win money more quickly than by working."

"No!"—answers Prudence—"very few win in the long run."

"Yes!"—urges Selfishness—"you will have easy times if you are lucky."

"No!"—replies Conscience—"others would suffer for your ease; you may drug me for a while, but there will be remorse afterwards."

"Yes!"—say the Sporting Newspapers—"you will buy us more eagerly."

"No!"—rejoins Duty—"you will neglect me, and employ your thoughts elsewhere."

"Yes!"—laughs the Drunkseller—"betting men are my best customers."

"No!"—murmurs the Savings Bank—"they seldom patronise me for long."

"Yes!"—votes the Tipster—"what shall I do without you?"

"No!"—sighs the Prison Governor—"my jail is getting full."

"Yes!"—muttered the devil—"It's the shortest road in my direction."

"No!"—commands your Maker—"Do as you would be done by. Work in, faith and hope. Strive to be honest and pure. The reward shall come some day."

Two Noted Witnesses.

Mr. Justice Wills—"Gambling leads to almost half the crimes of dishonesty, by previously unconvicted persons, that the

judges have to deal with, and is bringing thousands to ruin and despair."

Duke of Portland—"I have been connected with the Turf for 30 years, and I have known no one who consistently went on betting but in the long run found himself very much the worse for having done so."

(Adapted from a leaflet of the Anti-Gambling League.)

Our Mail Bag

Moradabad.

At the Moradabad District Conference a Medal Contest was given by the Parker High boys. The recitations had been written by two of the Christian Masters who also prepared the boys for the contest.

At the same meeting a Temperance drama, also written by one of those masters, was performed by the boys and was greatly appreciated. Different temperance songs and a special recitation by Rev. C. D. Rockey were interspersed. The program on the whole was very healthy and instructive.

To arrange for cost of medals tickets were sold which were taken gladly and enabled us to meet all expenses and left us Rs. 16 to help with the coming National Convention.

On the following evening another contest was held in which the District Mission Workers and friends, ladies and gentlemen, together competed and a lady carried off first prize. This was the largest meeting of the Conference in which both Christians and non-Christians participated. The enthusiasm could be realized by the large number who could not get room to sit in the tent but stood all around trying to enjoy the interesting program.

We are trying to plan a Public Meeting for the whole city to further the cause of Temperance to win the leaders of different communities to help bring in a Dry India by 1930.

MAY W. BRANCH.

Madras East Coast.

After my last tour on the West Coast of the Madras Presidency with its pleasant

memories, it gave me pleasure despite inconveniences, to begin a second tour on the East Coast. My first visit was to the Sea Port Town of Vizagapatam where a large number of Anglo-Indian families have settled down after retirement and where many come periodically to spend a holiday or as a health resort. It being famous for its sea-bathing with its inviting sea-face and natural harbour.

After a few visits to the leaders of the community a meeting was arranged in the Volunteer Club, by kind permission of the Secretary, Sergt. Instructor Bill's.

A good number assembled to hear my address. Before the meeting a young man accosted me by saying "You are come on behalf of a Temperance Association. If example is better than precept, how will you teach the children, when the parents drink?" I replied—"The children and young folk of the present day are advanced in knowledge and education and are quick and intelligent enough to see and judge for themselves the curse and evil of intemperance and to avoid the bad habit formed by parents. To bring home to our Community this important point, is my object in inviting the parents this evening as well as to make it my duty to impress on them the need for Home Influence, Education in temperance and Godliness." I had an attentive and appreciative audience—and as I drew the sad pictures of the ravages and ruin of intemperance, I felt instinctively my words had gone home and when I called for promises to wear the 'Blue Ribbon bow' and the W.C.T.U. brooches, a

number responded, especially young people. The Chairman of the Local Anglo-Indian Association who presided, thanked me warmly and proposed a vote of thanks which was given with cheers—he said he hoped my instructive address would be like good seed sown on good soil.

The next morning about 30 to 35 children accepted the invitation to a meeting and a good number of them most willingly joined as Teetotalers and bought the bow or brooch.

From Vizagapatam I went on to Rajahmundry and among my fellow-passengers in the train—one young man—asked me for a button and gave me his name—to be on the side of the right. The Hindu gentlemen, returning from the Congress, were quite sympathetic and were able to testify to the necessity of prohibition. I was glad to hear from them that many were now of this opinion though a few in the clubs were following what they called "The European fashion." When I pointed out that Arrack and Toddy were of Indian origin they said, those drinks were confined to the lower castes of Indians while the better class moving in "Society," were falling victims to European liquor. At Rajahmundry the Anglo-Indian Secretary and Members again helped me to arrange a meeting at which the Station Master Mr. Augustine presided. At the close of my address, he said, he was sure the heart to heart talk, must have some good result and many young men and other people accepted my invitation to become teetotalers. The next morning—a large number of children—attended the children's meeting and some young men too came in. Among them was an old Baldwin boy—who said "We have no Epworth League meetings here Mrs. Rodrigues and it is such a pity as there are such a large number of young people! Many bows were taken and promises given to keep the pledges of having nothing to do with alcoholic drinks, having heard of the evil ruin it brought.

From Rajahmundry I went on to Guntur a field which our late Organizer, Miss O. Sebastian exploited. More of this tour in my next.

M. RODRIGUES.

Jodhpur.

Report of the Temperance Society.

This association was started by some energetic and enthusiastic young men of the town on the 4th April 1923 under the name of the "Temperance Society."

Captain Theo. Chalmers, M.B., C.H.B., F.R.C.S., the then Medical Officer of the Mission Hospital at Jodhpur encouraged the young organisers by patronizing the Society. For the last three years the Society has been doing its best in the Cause of Temperance but the progress made by it is not very encouraging and the most of it is due to general hesitation shown by the public when requested to take part in it. They mistake it for a 'Fair Child' of the non co operation movement. Every possible attempt to obliterate from their minds this wrong impression has proved absolutely futile. Every one knows that it is a pro-government movement and it helps the Government machinery by removing mischief and immorality by the teaching of abstinence from intoxicating drugs and hard drinks, the roots of many criminal evils.

Such men pay little heed to our words and turn deaf ears to the fundamental principles that temperance keeps our moral conduct pure and the bodily frame in a state of health and vigour. The last but not the least hindrance which has blocked the way of our progress is the financial condition of the Society which is poor. In this material world, money is not only the life of human beings but is also the moving spirit of all associations. No society or institution, however noble its aims and objects may be, can flourish without having sufficient to spend.

There is one very discouraging factor which has made the progress of the society very unsatisfactory. Like many other Indian movements, it is also suffering from the want of self-sacrifice.

Members we have no doubt, but most of us being Collegiate Students spare very little time for the temperance work. But strange to say, notwithstanding these adverse circumstances, our Society has been fortunate enough to welcome lady speakers like Miss Mary J. Campbell, Organising Secretary of the Women's Christian Temperance Union,

Lucknow, accompanied by her Indian Comrade Miss Mayadas. Miss Campbell delivered an impressive speech on temperance on the 20th November 1923 in the Mission Hospital premises, where the meetings of the Association are generally held. This meeting was presided over by the Resident, Western Rajputana States, Jodhpur.

Again in the middle of the Session we had the honour to have Prof. Ralla Ram of the Ewing Christian College, Allahabad, who delivered a very instructive speech on the same subject in the same compound.

On the request of the B. R. Army of Ajmere, the Society sent Dr. J. J. Sinha to represent its cause there and he delivered a very interesting lecture before a large audience and explained very beautifully the injuries done by Alcohol.

The Society has decided to further the propaganda of temperance with the help of magic lantern in every nook and corner of the State and then if possible to go to the release of the men living in the adjoining States where the consumption of opium charas and bhang is so much that it can only be estimated but not stated.

The Society seems to have a brighter future before it as it has secured as its President Mr. K. N. Khandekar, M.A., the Illustrious Head Master of the Pushkar High School. He is a man of parts and his desire for the propagation of temperance is very great.

The other office-bearers are my humble self, Secretary, and Mr. Badrinarain, B.A., Treasurer and though Dr. J. J. Sinha of the Mission Hospital is not one of the officers he is the life and soul of the society.

This is the brief history of the past career of our Temperance Society under the auspices of which Mrs. Price, President of the W.C.T.U. is speaking on the subject concerning which the Association is trying to work day and night, namely Temperance.

SHIVA RAM PURHOTI,
Secretary.

Mrs. Price the President of W.C.T.U., who visited Jodhpur, delivered a very interesting lecture on Temperance on the 1st December in the premises of the Mission Hospital, Jodhpur. Mr. K. N. Khandekar,

M.A., the head master of this school, requested her to address the students of his school on the same subject which she very kindly consented to do on the next day at 2 p.m. The meeting was attended by a large number of students and the school staff and a few English knowing gentlemen from outside. Her speech lasted nearly an hour and was listened to with great interest and attention.

Mrs. Price began by comparing life to a race. Just as a runner, she said, puts off his heavy garments before he runs a race, so also we should begin our life by clearing ourselves of all bad and impure habits, for as heavy garments hinder the quick pace of a runner, so do bad and unclean habits impede man's progress in life. She then warned her audience against the use of tobacco. To students, she remarked, it was particularly essential to shun it. Smoking tobacco was not only a filthy and dirty habit but also highly detrimental to the brain, the most delicate part of human system. Students who take to smoking can never cut a good figure in examination.

The evils of opium-eating were next dwelt on at length. Opium-eating not only creates mental weakness but is highly prejudicial to the thinking faculty of man.

The speaker then expatiated on the evils of drinks and drugs in general. In the beginning, she added, men drink brandy and wine only in moderation under the impression that they can give it up any time they chose but in course of time moderation leads to excess or becomes very difficult for them to shake it off. The same may be said with regard to drugs. Drinks and drugs weaken our vitality and stunt our physique, and not only ours but also those of our domestic pets like dogs, cats or chickens. To press her point home, Mrs. Price related a story of two dogs brought up by a doctor by way of experiment. One of the dogs that had been fed on ordinary food grew up remarkably active bold and fearless, while the other which had been given a little alcohol along with its food, grew up timid dull and nervous. To emphasise the same point the speaker showed a picture of two chickens on whom the same experiment had been tried. The shrunken and silly appearance that the one made before the other

easily enabled the boys to tell which of the chickens had been given a slight alcoholic diet, and reminded me of the pigmy before Hercules.

Mrs. Price closed with a fervid appeal to the audience to educate the young women so that in future they too may acquit themselves as worthily as men and help on the cause of temperance.

HAR GOVIND SINGH, B.A.

My dear Comrades of India,

Greetings :—

My little message is directed especially to those who were unable to attend our World's Convention in Edinburgh.

Once again it is my pleasure to greet you. For months one planned for, prepared for, and prayed about our World's Convention, looking forward with much hopeful eagerness to meeting the beloved comrades of our "Organized Mother Love" in Edinburgh in June. Even after reservations had been retained, for purely personal reasons one had to regrettfully abandon the idea of being present at the gathering. But, through the fealty of one's friends, it is my high and valued privilege to again serve the interest of our World's work as in former years.

I am sure dear friend, you like myself, have been thrilled by the story of this wonderful convention. As the news has filtered through to us, by associated press, reports and personal letters, our hearts have been stirred with deep and strong emotions, new ambitions and new purposes.

The setting was dramatic; picturesque, and beautiful Edinburgh, famed in song and story; the battle ground of many moral and spiritual conflicts. The glorious summer skies and balmy breezes with the gracious presence of our Eternal Father, created aspirations, the fruit of which will be found in the coming days in many countries throughout the world. "When the Lord sent news of victory, the women who told it were a mighty host" Psalm lxvii, 11. (Moffat's Translation).

Great and broad programs were formulated for the guidance of the World's workers in every land. The future with its glorious opportunity lie before us. How tremendous are its potentialities! What numberless

avenues of service stretch their inviting way. I am sure every white ribboner to whom these avenues of service has been given, will be questioning, what shall we do with these opportunities, obligations and responsibilities? This new service will demand a new consecration to enable us adequately to meet the great needs and achieve the great triumphs that are possible to us in the name of our Lord.

Each country, according to its special conditions, will adapt the World's program to aid in achieving its ultimate goal.

There will be important legislation, as well as philanthropic and evangelistic effort. But beloved friends, may one make a plea which may find its glad response in all the countries of the world—a plea for the child. May we make a heart felt appeal for the world's childhood. Children with eager challenging eyes are looking to the "Organized Motherhood" to save them from the world's curse. Children in the palace, children in the slum, children in the beauty spots, children in the dark places, homeless children, suffering children, children of the drunkard, children of the outcast, happy children, sad children, motherless children, lonely children, children in groups, children in affluence, children in hunger, all childhood; HIS CHILDREN.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union of the United States designated 1925 as youth's year, making special efforts to enlist all the youth of the United States in Y.P.B. and L.T.L. Endeavour. Japan has enrolled ten million children in the temperance army.

In the crusade days in the United States, the children were pledged to total abstinence. The influence that this movement together with the scientific temperance instruction introduced into their schools over forty years ago, was an important factor in bringing about their Prohibition Amendment. The seed sown in the minds of the youth brought forth fruit in the home, church, state and nation. Canada also is reaping the benefit of similar effort.

May we suggest that in all the lands, the next year—1926—be set apart as childhood's year? May this be not only a year of instruction in abstinence and prohibition, but in all righteousness; in the home, the school and the church. The boys and

girls are the future hope for the exemplification of purity, prohibition and peace. "He took a little child and set him in the midst of them." What a glorious host they will be! What a power in bringing his Kingdom to those who are yet in the shadows.

Our world's president, Miss Anna Gordon says: "The electric to-morrow demands from the rising generation—the generation that will navigate the air—clear brains and steady nerves. We must formulate for the leaders of to-morrow a program that will equip youth with a knowledge of the moral, economic and patriotic reasons for total abstinence and prohibition. The "pep," prayer, and power of youth are ours for the seeking."

May your seeking dear comrades of India be crowned with a rich ingathering of precious youth and childhood,

Yours in this hope,

BLANCHE READ JOHNSTON,
Hon. Secy., World's W.C.T.U.

Toronto, Canada

President Slack.

Dear Fellow Workers,

A new spirit is being born at this time throughout the world. We in the united forces are producing a spirit of comradeship which in itself is a real power.

We anticipate joyfully the name we intend to adopt, "National British Women's Total Abstinence Union," and we believe that "Good, the more communicated, the more abundant grows."

A prominent feature of our Jubilee Council at Newcastle-on-Tyne in May will be the amalgamation of the W.T.A.U. with the N.B.W.T.A. This will be the realisation of a hopeful ideal. Already our Association is feeling the great benefit of the co-operation of the Women's Total Abstinence Union and their valuable help in our National Committee throughout the country. The joy of our membership is a glorious prospect. We must unremittingly work for greater efficiency than that of to-day.

A few weeks ago I attended an International Temperance Conference at the meeting of the World's Capital, Geneva. For three days prominent statesmen from France, Germany, Australia, Belgium, Italy, and other

European countries, the United States, and South Africa met for one purpose. It was intensely interesting to see how from many different standpoints at times we approached unanimity, because the one central purpose was the force uniting us, the determination to lessen the tyranny of the liquor trade. At times the enthusiasm was wonderful. No one could leave that Conference disheartened. To every one of us came the wider revelation of a steadily increasing world-wide movement against alcohol.

India's Government is moving towards Prohibition. Japan and China are rousing strong Temperance forces. The new European Republics are making rapid advance, and every part of Europe is becoming increasingly in earnest. United States Prohibition is month by month gaining in force and becoming a greater national force—moral, physical, and material. Our nation will soon be compelled to realise we cannot compete with a great teetotal country. The law has its violators, but they are few compared with the loyal upholders of Prohibition.

In South Africa lately some of the families of brandy and wine farmers have announced their wishes to sell their grapes as raisins instead of converting them into intoxicating drinks. New Zealand's Prohibition vote has increased. Australia is steadily advancing. The South American countries are becoming enthusiastic for Temperance legislation. Canada will soon reassert herself and win back the gains which are only overshadowed for a little time.

We are out for Liberty. Liberty means the restraining of forces which work for evil. Our Association is helping to cultivate a strong public opinion which will lead to Local Option.

Win the girls. Their imagination is like "water to receive, and marble to retain." I hope one special feature of our work during the New Year will be the organisation of various kinds of meetings and social gatherings to attract girls. We need them, with their brightness and enthusiasm, and their power to attract. Their membership to-day means in a few years adding thousands of teetotal voters to our army. Forty years ago American White Ribboners changed the

outlook of their nation by securing scientific Temperance teaching in every State. This has resulted in millions of teetotal voters.

In 1926 our members will go forward, gaining others—an increased membership is vital. Go forward with a steadfast glowing trust, knowing that duties are ours and results are God's.

With loving New Year wishes to all our members.

Your affectionate friend,
AGNES E. SLACK.

Punjab Divisional Report, January 5th to 8th, 1926.

The Punjab W.C.T.U. Convention was held in Lahore from January 5th—8th 1926. Delegates from eleven different unions were present there. We were also very fortunate to have our National President Mrs. Price with us this year, and have thoroughly enjoyed and benefited by her talks on the World's Temperance Work and the school of method. Both these addressees were very interesting, and the whole convention was proud of having such a fine lady for their National President.

Our devotional services were led by Rev. A. Thakar Dass, Miss Nathan, Mrs. Phillips and Mr. Samuel Lal. We are all very thankful to them for their spiritual help in this convention, all of them gave splendid talks, but I will just refer to one or two passages. The first one was taken from Psalm 18 : 2, a true *realization* of God, every one should take Him as his personal saviour. The other one was from Philippians 3 : 8 verse. "*To know Him*" Paul counts everything but loss to know Jesus Christ. Its the duty of every man and woman to know his or her Lord better.

Our President Mrs. Samuel gave an interesting table about the Temperance Work, she referred to the great work started by Miss Francis Willard and which is up to this time carried on by Miss Anna Gordon and the others.

She also referred to the fifty-one countries of the world where this work is carried on, and especially the Punjab division where there are about 757 members at this time and the contributions received this year amount to nearly Rs. 780.

Our convention is also very grateful to Dr. Allen for service rendered to the cause of Temperance.

The convention was very proud of the fact that the Punjab Division was able to make Dr. Allen and Miss M. J. Campbell life members, and we are hoping to make Dr. Allen the National Life Member in this coming year.

We were expecting to have a gold medal contest at the convention, but some of the contestants did not appear, and so it had to be postponed.

Though our convention this year was less in quantity, it was "good in quality," and I am sure most of the members who were present at this time have gained a lot by coming to it.

I was very much impressed by the sincere feeling shown throughout the convention by the officers as well as the delegates, and I am sure that each one of them has gone back to their respective unions with new hopes and new ideals to work for the great cause.

N. BASHIRUD DIN,
Vice-President.

The Second Annual Divisional Convention of the Rajputana W.C.T.U. was held in Ajmer, on January 9th, 1926.

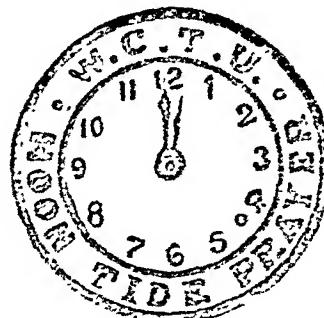
There were delegates present from Tilan-nia, Phulera, Nasriabad and Jaipur. There were about twenty-three present, and it was a pleasure to find nearly half of these were Indian workers.

Miss J. E. Copeland, our President, although leaving in a few days, on furlough, proved her deep interest in the work of the Organization, by presiding with her usual grace and efficiency.

Encouraging reports were given from the different departments, including Child Welfare, Scientific Temperance Instruction, Blue Ribbon, while the Corresponding Secretary gave an account of the work carried on during the year, such as the Observance of the World's Temperance Sunday, Medal Contests, Temperance Lectures given, and reported the splendid and intensive work carried on in the Division by our National President, Mrs E S Price, and the Organizing Secretary, Miss Miya Das. These ladies gave three weeks here, and visited ten

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PRAYER TIME.



different stations, addressing public gatherings, schools, congregations in the Churches, on Sundays, Sunday Schools, as well as members and friends of the Women's Christian Temperance Union. Unions have been organized at Jaipur, Phulera and Tilannia while much interest in Temperance has been shown in Udaipur, Jaipur and other stations.

Over two thousand signatures were secured to the petition to the Viceroy, asking that the principle of Local Option be recognized by the Government, with a view to Prohibition.

The following officers were elected for 1926.

President.—Mrs. C. A. Cooke, Ajmer.

Cor. Secy.—Mrs. C. B. Hill, Ajmer.

Rec. Secy.—Miss Dick, Beawar.

Treasurer.—Miss J. I. Kipp, Tilannia.

Supt. of the Evangelistic Dept.—Miss Lawson, Ajmer.

Supt. of the Child Welfare Dept.—Miss Nicoll, Ajmer.

Supt. of the Scientific Instruction Dept.—A. N. David Esq., Ajmer.

Supt. of the Literature Dept.—Miss S. Campbell, M.D., Ajmer.

Supt. of the Blue Ribbon Dept.—Rev. Sterling, Beawar.

Rev. Kerim-Uliah Ajmer.

Supt. of the Y.P.B.—Miss Dr. Mowit.

Plans were made to hold a sale of work and Concert to raise funds for the work, to be held during the year.

The following delegates were elected to represent our Division, at the National Convention Bombay, January 22nd—27th. Miss J. E. Copeland, Mrs. C. A. Cooke, Mrs. C. B. Hill, Ajmer, Mrs. S. Culpeper, Phulera, Miss Smith, Jaipur, Mrs. Dr. Martin, Nasirabad. Mrs. G. Eldridge, Ajmer, alternate.

G. G. HILL.

"Why, Freddie!" exclaimed the mother of a precocious five-year-old. "Aren't you ashamed to call auntie stupid? Go at once and tell her you are very sorry."

"Auntie" said the little fellow a few moments later, "I'm awful sorry you are so stupid."

Lord, Teach us to Pray.

HIS WILL.

Christ never asks of us such busy labour
's leaves no time for resting at his feet :

The waiting attitude of expectation

He oft times counts a service most complete.

He sometimes wants our ear, our rapt attention,
That he some sweetest secret may impart :

's always in the time of deepest silence
That heart finds deepest fellowship with heart.

And yet He does love service where 'tis given
By grateful love that clothes it-self in deed :

But work that's done beneath the scourge of duty,—
Be sure to such he gives but little heed!

Then seek to please Him, whatsoe'er He bids thee,
Whether to do, to suffer, to be still :

's will matter little by what path he leads thee
If in it all thou seek'st to do his will !

—RECORD OF CHRISTIAN WORK.

The Daily Interview.

Aias! no time to pray ;

No interview with Christ from day to day.

The daily toil and press

Crowds out our hopes of holiness.

A small voice whispered

" For My sake

Keep tryst with Me !

I here are so many minutes in a day—

So spare me ten."

He pleaded. Then I answered Him

" I will keep tryst with Thee Lord come what may!"

Now—'tis a wondrous and surprising thing

How the ten minutes takes the piercing sting

From vexing circumstance and poisonous dart

Hurled by the enemy straight at my heart.

So to each woman tempest-tossed and tried

By household cares and hosts of things beside

With all my strength God bids me say to you

" Dear Comrade, do try the daily Interview !

FAY ISCHFAWN.

—Burma Life Line.

A Poll of the Press

What About This?

The Mayor of Winnipeg stirred up public opinion a few weeks ago when he declared that present conditions under Government sale and control of liquor in Manitoba were "most obnoxious". Lax enforcement of the prohibition law in the Province caused many people to vote for Government sale, in the belief that it would help to bring about law observance. Speaking before the first Manitoba Conference of the United Church, in Winnipeg, the Mayor said that while conditions under prohibition were bad, conditions under Government sale were "a thousand times" worse. He placed the responsibility upon the provincial government and the law courts, alleging that they allowed the infringement of the liquor laws to continue.

The present Government in Manitoba includes ministers who are highly esteemed in the community. It cannot be accused of being subservient to old political party influences, as it is in office on an independent platform, with the backing of the organized farmers of the Province. The experiment in State liquor trading is being tried under as favorable auspices as the public could expect. But the Mayor of Winnipeg stated that law infringements were undermining the "whole social structure" of the community. The Manitoba Conference of the United Church, after inquiry, condemned Government sale of liquor as a dismal failure from the point of view of public order and well-being. The prohibition report to the conference charged that Government sale of liquor had not only failed to reduce the illegal sale of liquor, but had definitely increased such sales, "and thus greatly augmented the evils of intemperance."

In the Province of Ontario, an experiment with "stronger beer" has similarly failed to commend itself to the public. The Ontario Temperance Act is still in force. It is the nearest step to prohibition in any of the Canadian provinces. But the provincial government, under pressure from liquor partisans, last May permitted an increase in the alcoholic content of beer which may be

sold under the act. Observers declare that the increased quantity of alcohol has acted as a stimulant to the liquor appetite without satisfying the drinkers. More license is being asked for by the liquor interests. But the provincial government's alcoholic experiment, without the consent of the electorate, has served to awaken the temperance forces of Ontario. Loyal maintenance of the Ontario Temperance Act will be an issue in the next provincial elections. Prohibition workers have discovered that the battle is only partially won when the law is placed on the statute book. Constant vigilance is called for, to see that the law is observed.

Christian Science Monitor-Boston.

FROM THE PROHIBITION WATCH
TOWER.

By GUY HAYLER,

President World Prohibition Federation.

From my position as President of the World Prohibition Federation which I have held now for 16 years I have opportunity of looking out over the world and seeing how the war is being waged against Alcoholism. It is a wonderful survey. No matter where I look I see men and women acting most courageously in face of big efforts on the part of the Liquor Traffic but never losing heart themselves or failing to encourage others to fight better. Let us take a swift glance at the field.

In Finland the enforcement of Prohibition is made somewhat difficult by the smuggling which is being carried on around her coasts. But all the other Scandinavian countries suffer in a like manner, so that one may hope there will be some concerted effort to put down this practice. The recent Helsingfors Allied Conference is likely to effect some good. On all sides Prohibition is regarded with favour. The newly-elected President, Dr. Relander, is not only a total abstainer but a decided Prohibitionist.

Iceland still struggles to free herself from the clutches of the Wine Treaties with Spain,

so that the country may speedily return to full Prohibition, which was so beneficial when in operation.

Folks who speak of Norway as a Prohibition country should be careful to note that the prohibition is in respect to spirits only, else much confusion is caused. Great damage is done to the morale of the people by the use of wine and other alcoholic drinks and our Norwegian Prohibitionists will not consider themselves dry until there is an end to these liquors also.

The new Prime Minister of Sweden is a total abstainer and a member of the I.O.G.T., and we shall hope that Mr. Sandler will in his new capacity give an impetus to the Prohibition Movement in his country.

The new republics of Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia are already organising co-operatively, and there is good reason for believing that ere long we shall see a determined attack being made on the liquor traffic by the votes of the people.

In France the Wine Growers have been conferring with the Prohibitionists; in Italy Dr. Domenico Pastorello, one of the most indefatigable workers of the World Prohibition Federation, goes ahead with his propaganda, by the written and the spoken word, and is arousing keen interest.

Prohibition propaganda is being vigorously carried on both in Germany and Austria. In the former country the Youth Movement can be no measure of joy to the Liquor Party and in the latter splendid progress is being made towards securing signatures for the great National Prohibition Referendum which it is hoped the Government may favour.

The Bulgarian Government is considering further restrictions on the Liquor Traffic, but Prohibitionists there are pointing out that there can only be safety in a firm dry policy effectively enforced. Poland, Czechoslovakia, Yugo-Slavia and Switzerland are all in their particular ways pursuing strenuous policies against much opposition, but opposition which is keeping the question of Prohibition before the people, and the social reformers are having put before them the dangers of alcoholism and the need for averting these dangers.

If we look further afield we are still encouraged by the great hopes of the workers. In India there is a decided feeling among influential groups and associations that the time is fast arriving when the Liquor Traffic with all its unscrupulous ramifications, political and otherwise, and all its propaganda leading to untold misery among the people, shall be abolished and done away with. In Japan this all-important question is reaching a crisis. The *International News Service* in a special message to the American Press has declared that "there is more than a possibility that Japan will be the next nation to go dry."

Looking to the West and the South-West we note with satisfaction the result of six years' Prohibition in the United States, and the persistent efforts of the South American Republics in their struggle against Liquor-dom. The American continent is showing a magnificent front to the attacks of the Liquor forces whether by way of smugglers from the sea, liquor rogues on the frontier, or those within the territory who are determined to fight in the Liquor interests to the last ditch.

In Australasia there is no lack of enthusiasm. The Liquor Traffic is being fought both socially and politically and, bit by bit, ground is being won. The education done in Local Option campaigns and the Prohibition propaganda pursued so relentlessly by our friends there paves the way for State and National abolition which we may hope will not long be delayed.

This, then, is the story of the hour. Add to this the fact that the League of Nations has received a Memorial asking that august Assembly to consider the advisability of appointing a Commission to inquire into the perilous results of the traffic in Intoxicating Liquors, and also the *All Nations Bazaar* to be held in London in May 1926, and you have the latest activities of the World Prohibition Federation—but no, we ought to broadcast it once more that the Federation has opened a World Office at 99, Buckingham Palace Road, London, S. W. 1, and we want all our friends and sympathisers to communicate with us there for the latest information which comes in with the weekly mails.

Colleges Oppose Smoking.

Five eastern colleges for women have gone on record as being opposed to following Bryn Mawr's action in permitting students to smoke. The New York *Herald-Tribune* has reported :

"Officials of Wellesley, Russell Sage, Smith, Pennsylvania College for Women and Mount Holyoke College, stated emphatically there is no prospect of an 'immediate change of attitude.'

Russell Sage College reported that "smoking has never been a serious problem." Pennsylvania College for Women answered : "The opinion at a recent meeting of the college council was that the students' sentiment is so against smoking at this college that no legislation is necessary here."

At the annual conference of the Inter-collegiate Women's Association held in Claremont, California, in November, a strong vote was taken against drinking and smoking by the college women. Recreation that is wholesome physically, mentally and morally, was endorsed.—*Union Signal*.

Carlisle Again.

Those who have read that illuminating pamphlet by Mr. Guy Hayler, "The Russian Liquor Monopoly," may remember that after the State had commandeered the vodka trade in 1894-5, in four of the Eastern Provinces about 100,000 liquor shops were closed and 27,000 Government shops opened in their stead—with great eclat and religious ceremony, Bishops and clergy attending the inauguration and blessing the drink and everything connected with the traffic! In spite of this great reduction of vodka shops, such was the attraction of the fewer "improved" and State-owned premises that the sale of vodka was more than trebled in one year, rising from 7,965,000 gallons in 1895 to 23,749,000 in 1896; and with an ever-increasing consumption there was a corresponding increase in drunkenness: proving that fewer drink shops do not necessarily lessen the quantity of drink sold or the evils resulting therefrom.

The same experience is found in Carlisle to-day, judging from the profits made and from the official statistics of drunkenness in

these State-owned houses, especially in regard to women.

May our country be spared any extension of this "Experiment."

*Miss Alice Scott on Carlisle Experiment
In "White Ribbon."*

Why?

The Ukrainian Communist Party central committee has adopted a resolution favoring a series of measures aimed against excessive drinking. These measures include prohibition of the sale of liquor to drunkards and adolescents in clubs on holidays and the eves of holidays.

A resolution is also favored penalizing intoxicated workmen by fining them if they destroy factory property, and withholding social insurance benefits if they remain absent because they are intoxicated.—*Exchange*.

Leon Trotzky—Condemns Use of Liquor in Russia.

Leon Trotzky, in addressing a conference on the protection of motherhood and childhood, attributed much of the instability in the present Russian family life to the excessive use of alcohol. Condemning the lax morality, he declared : "The protection of motherhood and childhood depends partly on the fight against intoxicants."—*Exchange*.

What is "Moderation."

BY EUGENE LYMAN FISK, M.D

*Director, Life Extension Institute,
New York.*

We must deplore the direct damage that alcohol does when used in gross excess by a comparatively limited number of people. *I firmly believe that its greatest menace to society lies in its so-called "moderate" use*, which, among the great mass of people who use it daily—but in so-called "moderation"—results in diverting these people from other resources of an up-building and constructive character. How much latent capacity for achievement, for adjustment, for business, social, scientific, and artistic success have been narcotized we shall never know; but we know enough about its influence to be sure that it has thus maimed and crippled many millions of lives.

—*International Student.*

Young People's Branch

Young People's Work in the East.

(Extracts from an Address at Edinburgh Convention by Fleio E. Strat, for six years World's W.C.T.U. Organizer in Burma, Ceylon and Malaya.)

My last year in Ceylon was a busy one as a new executive secretary had to be secured and trained. Some of the outstanding features of the year were the Loyal Temperance Legion rally in Colombo, in which 300 children participated, a young people's conference, a campaign during the week preceding World's Temperance Sunday, when twenty-six schools in Colombo were addressed, including the Royal College, University and the Government Training College, as well as schools in outlying districts. For our Mother's department we inaugurated a series of lectures for home-makers, lectures for women by women. The opening lecture was presided over by Her Excellency, Lady Manning, the wife of the governor. The hall would not accommodate the people who came and we had to have police to regulate the traffic. The W.C.T.U. made over 750 rupees, besides gaining the respect and admiration of all classes of people.

The Workman's Rest in Colombo is flourishing. The attendance has steadily grown until the average each month is between 2,000 and 4,500, and the night school is crowded. The government meets the deficit incurred—about 2,400 rupees a month.

I have been touched by the eagerness of the young people to measure up to the ideals which we present. I remember that I was led to speak to a fine jungle Tamil school the south of Ceylon. I showed my slides

Japan and told the laddies about the Japanese L.T.L. The little boys and girls were eager to have a society and wanted ages but I wondered where I could pin em, as the children were related to the list. One little Tamil boy who belonged our L.T.L. in Jaffna had a father who now toddy for the taver's. The little lad begged his father to give up the business.

When his father told him that he would starve he replied that he would rather starve than eat food which came from his father's business. He went without food for two days until his father became so worried that he went to the missionaries and asked for other work. They were glad to find some other employment for him.

The superintendent of our children's department, a beautiful Singalese girl, was about to be married. Pressure was brought to bear upon her to induce her to consent to the serving of intoxicating liquors at the wedding. She refused, saying: "If you insist, there shall be no wedding." It was a dry wedding and the influence of her courage was felt all over Ceylon.

The W.C.T.U. joined in the campaign which has made Ceylon the cleanest country in the East. When I think of what our organization has meant to these poor Asiatic women frequently confined in awful places, victims of the low regard in which, in these countries, the female sex is often held, my heart rejoices that as your representative I have had a part in helping them.

In the Straits Settlements 1,000 young men have signed the white cross pledge card, our Y.P.B. members voluntarily taking this pledge, and also an anti-tobacco pledge. One thousand young men in Burma have signed the white cross pledge.

We have made a great fight against the moving pictures, which are doing so much to injure the prestige of the West, the morals of the young, the message of the missionaries. It was through the efforts of our W.C.T.U. that a proper censoring committee was appointed. We had a debate in Singapore which aroused a great deal of interest. The Straits Government appointed a vigilance committee to go into the matter of the cinema.

The child welfare work inaugurated in Singapore and Ceylon by the W.C.T.U. has been notable. We ran the only public playground Burma has ever known. We conduct play centers in Ceylon. We initiated a big child welfare exhibition and the temperance hall was the best of all.

We feel, particularly with reference to prohibition in Ceylon and Burma, that the prospects are extremely favorable.

Liquor Man's Enemy.

Some engineers were surveying in South America, and climbed a very high mountain. They reached a place where the snow never melts, even in the hottest summers, for the higher you go the colder it gets. These men had to spend the night up there, amid snow and ice. Some of them drank a great deal of liquor "to keep warm," others drank a little "to take the chill off," but a few were wise enough not to drink at all. When morning came, those who drank a great deal were dead—frozen stiff—those who drank a little had badly frost-bitten hands and feet; while those who had not touched liquor at all were alive and well.

When explorers go far north, or south, on journeys of discovery, trying to reach the north or the south pole, they no longer drink, or allow their men to drink, because they have found that the only way to keep the body warm enough is *not* to drink liquor of any kind.

In hot countries it is equally dangerous to drink, and during the many conflicts in Africa the generals who have been most successful are those who neither themselves drank nor allowed their men to drink. In fact, it is now clearly shown that people do not need liquor at any time because it cannot help them in any way. On the contrary, it always does them some harm.

Any person can get rid of a bad habit with the help of God and his own will. But it is far, far easier never to get into bad habits at all. Boys and girls should let alone both alcoholic liquor and tobacco—let alone both *alcoholic* liquor and tobacco—

"Yourself and Your House Wonderful,"
"Yourself and Your House Wonderful,"
Permission Uplift Publishing Company,
Philadelphia, Pa.

A Straight Line

Robbie was working away at his drawing lesson. Presently the teacher came around to see what progress he was making.

"Look here, Robbie," she said. "That line isn't straight."

"No, it isn't quite straight, I know," answered Robbie, "but I can fix that up later."

"A straight line never need straightening," said the teacher quietly, as she turned away to look at the work of another scholar.

That simple remark which the teacher made set Robbie to thinking. "A straight line never needs straightening." How much better, then, to make the line straight rather than to draw a crooked line, which would have to be straightened afterward. Besides, a line that has been partly rubbed out and then made straight never looks quite so well as a line which is drawn perfectly true and straight the first time. So Robbie made up his mind that hereafter he would try to draw the straight lines straight the first time.

A thing that has been done right does not need to be done over again. When we speak the truth we do not have to stop and correct what we have said. Let us try to do and say things in the right way the first time, and we shall find that life is easier and we shall make far better progress than when we do or say the wrong thing first. Let us always remember that a "straight line never needs straightening."

—*Exchange.*

The Art of Life.

Says a writer in *The Record of Christian Work*: "The art of life is just to be kind. Endeavor to look at everything from the point of view of the other fellow; to be more eager to give than to receive; to love one's neighbour; and to be the protector of the weak and helpless, whether they be little children, or the flowers that grow by the wayside."

Mother and Daughter Honour Roll.

Miss Helen Maya Dass, one of our zealous organizers has sent in two more names for the Honour Roll: Emily and Caroline, daughters of Mrs. Areil of the Punjab Division. This makes 30 names on the Roll. Will you not follow the example of Miss Maya Dass and send in the names of mothers and daughters who belong to the W.C.T.U.?

"What is a budget?" "Well, it is a method of worrying before you spend instead of afterward."

Quality Service Reasonable Prices

The purchaser of printing is entitled to every consideration. He has a right to expect that his work will receive careful attention at the hands of the printer. There are three things that should be considered. First, quality. Everyone admires a neat and artistic job of printing. To a very large degree a man is judged by the quality of his printed letterheads or other work. Then when a person sends a job to a printing establishment he naturally expects to receive his work with a reasonable degree of promptitude. The third factor to consider is the price. The price should be in accordance with the quality of the work produced.

We try to give a customer all three of these, Quality, Service, Reasonable Prices. Special rates to missionaries and mission institutions. All the profits of the Printing Department are put back into the field each year in some form of religious printings. We solicit a share of your patronage.

A full line of Books, Stationery, Toys, Fancy Goods, and Office Supplies in stock in our Book and Stationery Department. Your orders will have our careful attention.

Methodist Publishing House, Lucknow.

Missionary Rest Home

Selborne, Ootacamund, New Bungalow, Good accommodation.

Delightful Climate especially

— IN —

September and October



MRS. W. L. FERGUSON.

Editor of "The Indian Temperance News and White Ribbon" for
nearly five years.

The Indian Temperance News and White Ribbon

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No. 3

The World Temperance Outlook.

Why Did the Germans Lose the War?

The *Scientific Temperance Journal* published in Boston, Mass., United States, has done a real service in reproducing part of an important narrative which shows how great a part drink in the German Army may have played in bringing about an Allied victory. Even General Ludendorf admits drink exerted an "appreciable influence." The account says that a professor of theology of the University of Giessen, Dr. Hans Schmidt, who took part as an officer in the World War until the eighth of October, 1918, when he was made prisoner, affirms that the Germans owe to the alcohol imbibed by certain regiments, the check to their great offensive and, consequently, because it was the beginning of the end, the loss of the war. Prof. Schmidt, who had collected numerous letters and diaries of the war, has a whole budget on what took place after the capture of Ham. A gymnasium professor, after describing the advance of the German troops beyond the village, tells of the retreat. "A part of our people," he said, "were piled up in the village, drunk, and we were forced, with considerable loss, to move back 800 meters. The cursed depots of wine in Ham cost us nearly the whole of one day and many men." The same observer is at

Ham again the following day and from there writes: "Champagne flows in torrents and it is a strange sight to see the half-drunken troops march, particularly the artillery. Every one has a bottle of wine or of champagne in his hand. A military surgeon who served in the same place told what followed. "We had to pass a bridge to reach the village of Ham. But the baggage of the infantry obstructed the way. Vehicles were abandoned by their drivers. In the streets we saw beside the wounded, soldiers drunk and yelling, a picture of disgusting drunkenness." What is known of the conduct of the troops at Albert? Here is the story of a pastor who served in the artillery: "It was a question of blocking the retreat of the enemy, but when our 'young bloods' found in the cellars and the depots of the village enormous quantities of alcohol of excellent quality, they chose to get drunk; and the result was that the enemy gained the heights; the offensive was ended."

German Soldiers Say Drink Lost the War for Germany.

One may say that these are isolated and perhaps doubtful testimonies. But here is the report of a sergeant of ~~men~~ who in civil life is professor in ~~ary~~ school: "In our march

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mained on the field of battle drunk, surprised by the counter attack of the enemy. They were entirely annihilated." A pastor, who was serving as an officer in the same army corps writes: "I could see at the door of a cellar a savage crowd. I thought at first that they were giving out food rations, but it was casks in the cellar, that our men were after. This idea got such hold of them that they had no thought for danger—the village was still under fire from the enemy's artillery—nor for duty, though a battle was still in progress not far from the village. Even the chief of the battery, after taking off his tunic, and turning back his shirt sleeves, rolled a cask of wine over the muddy road to a house where he could drink in peace." In the region of Villers-Bretonneux the same spectacles of drunkenness were reported. The Germans found the rooms empty, except for great quantities of alcohol and red wine. These beverages were so tempting that they forgot the war. The men got drunk and no longer thought of consolidating the advantages they had already gained." A regimental order which was to have been kept secret and destroyed after it was read, runs as follows: "After the capture of Albert and Moreuil, the offensive, which had been progressing so well, was stopped because the troops had become crazy drunk and were not able to advance." Other testimony shows that further to the north also alcohol had been at work. The army threw itself on the stocks of wine it found and as it was made impossible to continue a forward march. "The offensive, 'l on its way, drowned itself in hol,'" writes a chaplain. "The offensive was stopped; what was the cause? Probably the big bottles of champagne that each soldier carried in his kit." "When our division arrived at Staires the troops which had preceded us had already seized the wine pots. The soldiers were coming out of the cellars loaded with bottles. Many were drunk. They ran about the streets, many of them disguised—while the English soldiers dropped bombs on them" Surely the *Scientific Temperance*

Journal asks wisely: "Will the heads of all the armies, who now study carefully the history of the war for further information, put the proper emphasis on the salient features of Dr. Schmidt's expose? Alcohol destroys discipline, and diminishes the fighting capacity and the power of resistance of an army."

Roman Catholics and Prohibition

Roman Catholic newspapers in various parts of the world in recent months have made clear their unfavourable attitude to Prohibition, and we are sorry to note that our new Roman Catholic contemporary of Calcutta, *The Week*, edited by that able journalist and new convert of last Easter to Roman Catholicism, Dr. Zacharias, has already, in its first month, made clear that its attitude is equally unfavourable. In its issue of January 27 its editorial notes included the following under the title "Prohibition." The learned editor stated: "Ontario on the 1st of last month held its Provincial elections, the Conservatives staking their political fortunes on an anti-Prohibition policy. The verdict of the electorate has been decisive: of the 112 seats in the Provincial Council 75 have gone to the Conservatives, four to 'wet' Liberals and one to Labour, which is also 'wet.' A more devastating comment on the working of Prohibition (which has been the law of the Province for the last three years) it would be difficult to imagine; and the verdict of the voters is all the more significant in that it is that of people who can be trusted to take a really dependable view of the *pro* and *con* of the practical results of the 18th amendment across the border in the United States. The non-American is often bewildered as to whom to believe—the 'wet' American newspaper reporter or the 'dry' American temperance worker: but it seems to us that here, in the verdict of Canada, we have a really reliable judgment of people, near enough to the United States to know all about the real facts of the case, and yet sufficiently removed, not to be blinded by local party strife. That, we may say, is that: and

a warning to us here in India too, not to allow our own temperance enthusiasts to run away with us, but rather to make us ponder the words of Michael Fallon, Catholic Bishop of London, Ontario, who had previously supported the Ontario Temperance Act, but who at the last elections said that, in his considered opinion, prohibition was inconsistent with the doctrines of of the Catholic faith, and that the evils attendant upon it outweighed its benefits." We would remind our distinguished friend who is in the editorial chair of *The Week* that other movements, slavery for example, have had their ebbs and flows, but who would stand up today and defend slavery? As a matter of fact, anyone who will read the latest life of Wilberforce will see that in his day precisely the same arguments were used against the abolition of slavery as are used today against the abolition of the liquor traffic. For the rest, we will let Dr. Zacharias' old Poona friend, *The Mahratta*, answer his strange logic in our next paragraph.

What Really Happened in Ontario.

We have allowed Dr. Zacharias to state his case above fairly fully, as it is always well to let the other side state its position clearly. But there are some facts on the other side which it is just as well to remember. The facts we give below represent a brief summary of a much longer account of what appeared in that most impartial of documents, the weekly 'information service' published by the Department of Research and Education in the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, the department pointing out that the facts were 'secured from an exceptionally well-informed source.' The summary of facts is as follows: 'The Ontario Temperance Act was first passed in 1916, forbidding the retail sale of liquor and has since been reinforced by federal laws forbidding importation. But the manufacture was not subject to provincial law, and the federal power facilitated increased manufacture by sanctioning new breweries. Under this divided author-

ity enforcement broke down. The bootlegger had only to pretend that the liquor he desired was for export and then, having shipped it from some port to another point five miles along the coast, fling it back into the country for sale at a price nine dollars less per gallon than that charged at legitimate sources of supply. The scheme had endless varieties but this was the constant element, and the result needs no description. A premier whose sympathies and speeches have been uniformly encouraging to the wets suddenly dissolved the legislature, and asked for a vote authorizing him to introduce government liquor stores. He had 77 seats out of 112 in the old House and his administration had been on the whole efficient and sound. What were electors to do? If they wished to retain the dry law, they must vote out a capable government, with no alternative in sight. Seventeen constituencies, solidly conservative, actually did so and converted large conservative majorities into liberal or farmer majorities—this being admittedly due to determination to retain the dry law. But the government had, before the election, passed a redistribution act, wiping out nine dry seats and creating eleven new wet seats besides otherwise affecting the prospects. No dry leader expected to win a majority under the circumstances. The final result is as follows: Conservative, 74; Liberals, 14; Farmers, 14; Farmer-Liberals, 5; Independent Liberals (wet), 4; Labour, 1. The government is thus sustained with a slightly decreased majority. Their leading editorials indicate a grave sense of responsibility and a desire to prevent a really wet regime.' In light of those plain facts, probably even Dr. Zacharias would admit that the "anti-Prohibition" triumph in Ontario was not so "devastating" after all.

The Poona "Mahratta's" Challenge to Indian Governments.

We very often find ourselves disagreeing with the political and other views of that ably-edited English weekly issued at Poona, *The Mahratta*, but on the Temperance question its

editor nearly always expresses our own feelings. This he did in the first issue of February when he stated: 'The Hon. Dr. Paranjpye, who is in charge of the Excise department, has to face boldly the opposition of the bureaucracy of that department to the policy of Prohibition which he means to follow. The Government of Bombay is committed to the policy of slowly reducing the consumption of liquor, as their declared ideal is also prohibition. It was calculated at the time, by the then Minister in charge, Sir Chunilal Mehta, that his rationing system would reduce the consumption of liquor to a negligible quantity within the period of twenty years. It is bearing fruit in the slow but sure decrease of consumption. In the year under report, no new country liquor shop was opened while 22 shops were closed. There was a total decrease of, 176,688 proof gallons of consumption and the net revenue shows a decrease of Rs. 26,35,681. This small decrease also is considered alarming by the excise officials who have now raised a hue and cry against his policy. These facts constitute a warning to the Minister and the Council and both must prepare themselves for a big fight, if they mean business. No government, it must be remembered, can be allowed to sustain its fabric on the sinful and tainted revenue derived from the consumption of liquor which is a gigantic engine of national demoralisation. It does not lie in the mouth of the Government to lay blame at the door of the temperance workers by stating that their efforts were not systematic. The ideal is prohibition, and India and this Presidency are prepared to pay any price for it. Liquor traffic and liquor manufacture must be stopped at all costs. The Minister must take his courage in both hands in this matter and, regardless of consequences, he must follow up the policy of attaining the goal of prohibition. This may look fanatic but it is fanaticism in such movements that leads to success in attaining the goal.'

A Bishop's Suggestion About Loss of Drink Revenue.

Concerning the threatened loss of revenue—we say *threatened* advisedly, as we are by no means convinced there would be the loss so much talked of—Bishop Whitehead, who spent forty years in India, first as Principal of the Bishop's College, Calcutta, and then as Bishop of Madras for many years, has in his excellent book entitled *Indian Problems*, an eloquent paragraph on the subject of drink in Indian villages and on the question of the revenue that comes to Government from the Indian drink traffic. The Bishop says, after referring to a particular village where drinking was excessive: "Though the drink evil is not as bad in most of the villages as it was in that village of out-castes in Madras, still a large sum of money is spent in almost all of them on toddy and arrack. From enquiries that I made in different parts of India a few years ago with regard to this subject, I found that it was quite common for a village of about 1,000 people to spend over Rs. 2,000 a year on their drink bill. If half of this sum went to the Government revenue, and would have to be paid in other ways if the village went dry, still the total saving would be Rs. 1,000 a year. This alone would more than provide the salary of a head teacher. The financial difficulty, in financing education in a Temperance village, 'therefore, is not nearly as great as it appears to be?' If any of our readers know of any *padres* in India who drink, whether they be Indians or Europeans, we recommend them to repeat to their drinking friends a few words which Bishop Whitehead has on the subject of Hindu priests found guilty of drinking alcohol. The Bishop observes: "A priest that sinned deserved to be punished more severely than an ordinary man; for the greater the wisdom the greater the offence. A priest that drank intoxicating liquor would be reborn in a series of future lives as a number of insects."

With the Editor.

With the Editor.

Back in headquarters after five happy, busy weeks in the Divisional Conventions of Bombay, Gujarat and Madras. This number of the magazine is well named the "Bombay Division Special" since it contains a full report of the Fifth Annual Convention of that Division by Miss Y. Bhaskare. She has also contributed two other articles which will be read with interest.

The All-India Women's Conference held in Poona was a great success.

It is a glad day for India when its princesses come out from their palaces and meet on a common platform with their more humble sisters, and unite with them in advocating reforms which will help not only to rebuild India, but to bring in a new and better day.

The uplift of womanhood is the basal principle of our organization and Miss Bhaskare is right in pleading for a closer union with our sisters in their forward movement along educational and reform lines.

Bombay Division elected a strong staff of officers.

Gujarat Division is moving rapidly toward the goal of Indianization. All its deliberations were in Gujarati. The local unions were all reported by Indian delegates. The school girls of Ankleshvar brightened up the program with temperance and action songs.

The Gujarat report also appears in this number.

The Nineteenth Annual Convention of the Madras Division held in Bangalore was tinged with sadness because of the impending departure of Mrs. W. L. Ferguson, who has been connected with the Division for twenty years. In her usual happy, practical way she took part in the business proceedings and planned just as carefully for the future as though her home would continue to be in Madras instead of Chicago.

We know she will carry our cause in her heart, even though far separated from us.

She was made a Life Member of the Division, but I must not tell you more of the good news from Madras. They will tell their own story in the April I. T. N., our "Madras Special" number.

I arrived in Delhi in good time for the Executive meeting of the Prohibition League. There were two sessions held in a committee room in the Western Hostel in new Delhi. On the 16th instant eight members were present. The next day nine came and Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya was in the chair.

Rev. Herbert Anderson, the Hon. Secretary had everything in good shape for the committee meeting. It was decided to stress Local Option as the special feature of the 1927 program.

A fuller account will appear later.

"In and Out of the Poison Shop of Delhi."

Muriel Lester.

On my first journey East, as we neared the first port, I saw English words printed very large over the whole side of a tall, white house, broadcasting their message to all travellers.

"Haig's Whisky" was their message, evidently announcing with great influence, behind it, or it would not be allowed to remain there, menacing the future of the thousands of young

Europeans, soldiers, sailors and civilians who get their first taste of the East at Port Said.

Driving through the streets of Bombay on my arrival in India, the first words I saw in my own tongue were printed large over an imposing looking entrance gate—"Customs Excise Opium." I began to make detailed enquiries about what lay behind those English words. The deeper I went into the facts, the more disquieted did I feel. I heard that 75 per cent of the opium sold in Government-owned shops or by Government license, was purchased for babies; it keeps them quiet while the mother goes out to work. An Indian Christian friend told me how one day, she heard most piteous and persistent crying in the next door house. After sometime she went in to enquire; she could bear it no longer. She was told, "it's the baby, its opium has run out too quickly this week, we can't get any more till to-morrow, it's missing its daily dose!" So the babies learn to wail in India; they are drug addicts already. I found that Christians had been asking for Prohibition for years past; that Hindus, Mohammedans, Parsees and Christians alike were asking for it in the name of their religions; that it was refused on the grounds of 'revenue.' The poison of 'John Haig' must be admitted into this country where young people have learned to drink, where there is no Children's Act to prevent the merest child from obtaining the stuff. I myself saw a school where the boys and girls of 7-12 years old, so the Indian founder assured me, had all been regular drinkers, until she had set up this school and weaned them away from it.

When I asked "Why have we been forcing the curse upon this land so that the empire's children have become degraded?" the answer was plain—"36 million rupees accrue to the revenue from the Government's sale of opium alone; from drink the sum is Rs. 200,000,000. The money is needed to meet national expenditure."

Oh! for the power of a Carlyle to sting us English people into realising how deep in national dishonour have

we been plunged by the cash nexus obsession. Oh! for a prophet who will dare to warn us in God's name; "woe to those who cause little children to stumble!"

In Delhi, Miss Campbell came for me in a tonga and we drove round to see for ourselves what the facts and figures were. First we went to a drug shop where they were selling hemp. Government has restricted purchasers to three tolas (1 ounce and a fifth), so that no one could buy more than that; but as the licensee explained to us with a faint smile, "They may come back in five minutes' time and buy another three tolas of it." What sort of national economics is this? He sells on the average 2 lbs. daily and he pays Rs. 14,000 to the Government for the permission.

We found that all the drink shops were off license in Delhi. It was good news to hear that drinking on the premises had been abolished. We visited one shop where only country wines were sold. No bottle costs less than Rs. 3. The licensee paid Rs. 10,000 to the Government for his license. To our surprise he was wearing 'Khadar.' He looked self-conscious and a little shame-faced when we expressed our astonishment that one of Gandhi's men should be helping people to drink when they had done so much and suffered so much in the past in their efforts to attain prohibition. A crowd of interested passers-by gathered round, the discussion on drink, the War, ethics and religion developed on such interesting lines that a polite policeman had to ask us to move on so that the tram service should not be impeded. One youth in the crowd had been in France in the War. "They drink there," he said reminiscently, "and the Misses too drink there. Drinking is a man's life in Europe." The others looked on amazed.

"It is, with many people," I answered, "but it is bad for them."

"Yes, it is very bad," he agreed.

"Do you drink?" enquired Miss Campbell.

"Never," he answered.

"We are trying to fight against it in England," I announced, "and some

people get into trouble there if they are too active against it. It is a very powerful trade, and those who get profits from it have great influence in politics and in the newspapers."

This seemed news to them and we finally all agreed that what we want is fellowship between the young people of the East and West—better food and more self-control which we can get if we each have fellowship with God. The opium shop visited was a never-to-be-forgotten experience. The licensee eager to give us information, though he knew we wanted to stop the traffic. He told us that he paid Rs 12,000 per year to the Government for his shop. Besides that, for every Rs. 30 he made, the Government makes Rs. 17. He sells 2 lbs. a day of which the cost is Rs. 100. The purchasers were coming up all the time we were there; old men who fumbled in the folds of their *dhoties* for the anna which would secure cessation of pain; middle-aged addicts and young boys of 11 or 12, with lethargic babies in their arms acting under their mothers instructions.

"What are you getting it for?" asked Miss Campbell.

"The baby," answered the boy in matter of fact tones.

"Does your mother go out to work?"

"Yes, she is a washerwoman."

"It's bad for the baby, you know."

"Yes, but we can't help it."

Is the false cult of the Poison Evil going to last for ever? The crowd gazes at us wonderingly. Why are you so interested?

"Miss Sahiba comes from England," explained Miss Campbell, "in her country, this sort of a thing does not ever happen."

"Are you going back to England?" they enquired.

"Yes," I said, "and I shall tell the people there about all this."

"Will you try to help us?" they asked, wide-eyed and child-like, "because it is your Government that allows this."

"I will," I promised.

The crowd was very big now, and one old man said, "If you will tell me what else I can take for my cough, I will stop taking this stuff."

Miss Campbell gave him her address and said she would give him something. At that, another victim stretched out his arm for the address. "Tell me too," he begged, "I take so much of this, I ache all over."

There was an eager pressing forward from all sides, as men came to realise there was some hope for them. I had to copy out the address many times.

"Save me too," exclaimed one, while passers-by in the street had stopped and were craning their necks to see and hear the colloquy on this subject that had such vital bearing on the every-day lives of most of them.

"I cannot save any of you," said Miss Campbell, "I am not great enough. God can save you, we must pray." As she clasped her hands and looked up to make clear to the children what she meant, I looked into the faces of the crowd. Unconscious of my scrutiny—for their whole attention was upon her—they displayed their very souls to my gaze. I seemed to see into the depths of agony—dumb agony it was, a piteous tragic thing—yet so sincere and humble had been their talk and their look that one felt they were just a bunch of children—children who had been hunting and who had lost their way, children who cannot be neglected any longer, children who were eager to find their father or any strong grown-up who could save them from the curse. They had turned to Miss Campbell and me and we turned them to the Heavenly Father.

If this new-found faith of theirs is not to prove groundless all Christians and all British people must demand from the Government *Prohibition for India*. The Government will only go so far as the public opinion goes. Let us appeal to them in the name of Christ.

Notes and Comments

Jerusalem's Drink Problem

Mrs. Kelsey of the Friends' School at Ramallah is president of the W. C. T. U. of Jerusalem. At the November meeting some very plain words were spoken concerning the increase of drink in Palestine and the attention of the Mandatory Power was called to this deplorable fact in some resolutions which were passed. The resolutions recited that the first thing that the visitor saw on alighting from the train in Jerusalem was a liquor shop. The Mandate Authority having turned the railway station into a bar room. It was also charged that a bar room had been opened in every important railway station in all Palestine. The resolutions also stated that there are now exactly 300 licensed drink shops in Jerusalem, whereas, before the Mandate days, there were only 25. An increase in the drink shops of about 1200 per cent is vigorously deplored in the resolutions.

The resolutions were sent to the Director-General of the Palestine Railways and to the chiefs of the Mandate Authority, including the High Commissioner, but they received scant attention. Of the 300 licensed drink shops, 299 are run by people who class themselves as "Christian" or "Jews." An attempt has been made by the Government to placate the Moslem population by a clause in the Licensing law which provides that no license shall be granted "in the immediate neighbourhood of a Mosque, or in a quarter exclusively inhabited by Moslems."

The missionary element, which is voicing their protests, call attention to the fact that the law makes no provision for refusing a license in the neighbourhood of a Christian Church or a Jewish Synagogue.

The Women's Christian Temperance Union of Jerusalem has been holding its meetings in the rooms of the Y. W. C. A., of which the Chairman of the Managing Committee is Lady Plumer, wife of the British High Commissioner.

The great increase in the number of drink shops under the Mandate has been accompanied by a rapid increase in criminal cases. The following statistics, taken from the Report of the Mandate to the League of Nations for 1925, contains the following statement of crimes handled by the police during the past five years:

YEAR	CASES
1921	11,098
1922	13,531
1923	16,700
1924	16,833
1925	19,701

It is true that "heinous crimes" under the Mandate regime have greatly decreased the vigorous prosecutions of the authorities, but at the same time petty offences, growing chiefly out of the drink traffic, have so greatly increased that the total of offences have enormously multiplied.

Prohibition Struggle in Norway

Mr. P. H. England, of Bangalore, a staunch supporter of the White Ribbon cause, has written as follows:—

"Will you kindly comment, in the next issue, on this piece of news from the London "Spectator." I believe I am correct in thinking that Norway never has had Prohibition. I have an idea that they have had some sort of Government control or, may be, prohibition of spirituous liquors over a certain strength."—

"In Norway on Monday a referendum was taken on Prohibition. It was known that dislike of the Prohibition Act had greatly increased, but no-

body foresaw that there would be, as there was, a decisive Anti-Prohibitionist vote. The majority against a continuance of Prohibition is well over 80,000. The Prime Minister has announced that the Government will introduce a Bill in the Storthing to abolish Prohibition."

The best reply the editor has seen to the above request is the one given in the International Record by Mr. Guy Hayler.

In referring to Norway's struggle with unsympathetic nations in maintaining the law prohibiting spirits (having 21 per cent of alcohol) the question of the right and freedom of small nations to prohibit the Liquor Traffic comes to the fore.

It does not seem fair at all to say that Norway has decided against prohibition or that it was a failure, for it has never had complete prohibition. At first it had a limitation of 14 per cent of alcoholic content in beverages; then, in 1923 the content was raised to 21 per cent.

Mr. Hayler says:—

"During the War, Norway decided to prohibit the manufacture, importation and sale of spirits and strong wines (with 14 per cent alcohol). At the close of the War France stepped in and insisted that under their Trade Treaties the Government of Norway must either permit the importation and sale of French spirits and wines or purchase 400,000 litres. To meet such demand the Norwegian Government made the purchase of the French Liquors. Encouraged, probably, by this success on the part of France, Spain put in a similar request in respect to her trade treaties, and demanded the purchase of half a million litres of Spanish liquors. This Norway also agreed to, bonding the same and selling it out for medicinal and industrial purposes.

In 1923 came a demand from Portugal that Norway should purchase 850,000 litres of Portuguese wines before she would be granted any favourable nation's clause in the commercial treaty to Norwegian shipping and fish exporters. There was a stiff

fight in the Storthing on this matter with the result that it was decided on a bare majority to abolish the prohibition on all wines.

Since 1923, Norway has therefore prohibited only spirits. A most determined effort has since been made to break down the Prohibition Law by illicit sale and smuggling which the Government has found it most difficult to deal with. It is generally acknowledged that there has been a great reduction in liquor sold as compared with former days.

Early in 1926, the Government of Norway determined to put the whole matter to a popular vote of the people. The age qualification for voting was reduced from 25 to 23 and a great fight on an increased franchise began. *The whole European Liquor Interest* set itself to a concentrated attack upon Norway to defeat the Prohibitionists. Voting took place in October last and resulted in a victory for the Wets. Eleven counties voted *dry* and seven voted *wet*.

Our special correspondent in Oslo sends the following as the final figures in connection with the referendum on the Prohibition of Spirits.

Against the Prohibition of Spirits ..	527,155
For " " "	414,250
Majority against ..	112,905

The Cities and Towns rolled up a majority of 140,120 against and were able to defeat the Prohibition Law against spirits.

The result of the voting in the country districts was as follows:

For the Prohibition of Spirits ..	325,713
Against " " "	298,498
Majority for Prohibition ..	27,215

The Churches, Temperance and many Political organisations seeking the welfare of Norway, have resolved to continue the struggle yet more ardently, making it a direct fight for Total Abstinence and National Prohibition of all intoxicating liquors.

Dr. Johan Scharffenberg, the well-known Norwegian *dry* leader states,

"The defeat will improve our cause, if it spurs us to a critical test of the faults that have been committed by us. Total Prohibition must be the final legislative goal of all enemies of intoxicating liquors."

The leading Left newspaper of Oslo makes this statement: "Prohibition has received a majority against it and therefore must be abolished. The Conservatives cheer to-day as they have not done for a long time. But there will be other days. There follows responsibility for what has been done. The Conservatives are now approaching the day when they have to demonstrate that blessings follow in the course of the liquor plan. There will be a day of reckoning after this."

This temporary setback, largely the result of international interference in the domestic affairs of the country, is likely to have its boomerang effect within a short time. In the meantime there can be no change in the law until Parliament meets and the Government lay their plans before the country.

Total Abstinence a Necessity for Indian Journalists

A few words which the distinguished editor of the *Indian Daily Mail* and of *The Indian Social Reformer* said a few weeks ago in Bombay are worthy of note by all who would become useful journalists in India. Speaking on "Journalism as a Vocation," with Sir Stanley Reed presiding, Mr. K. Natarajan at the Y.M.C.A. Bowen Memorial Hall said:—The Young Men's Christian Association under whose auspices we meet this evening has arranged a series of lectures on the principal avenues in which educated Indians find work and livelihood.... "Let me add a word of warning. Lord Morley in his *Recollections*, alludes to the temptations lurking in journalism to 'ill-starred Bohemian ways, that waste priceless time, impoverish character, and as often as not spread long trails of overhanging clouds through life.' I have known brilliant Indian journalists who have drifted to ship-wreck in their prime through contracting the

habit—fatal to Indians—of drink. When an Indian intellectual takes to drink, other vices do not linger behind for long. Total abstinence is an indispensable condition of success for Indians in journalism. The best way of ensuring this is to attach yourself early in your career to some great cause which will hold you in the straight path. I came across some years ago the remark of a great English journalist I think it was Sir Edward Cook, that journalism offers few worldly attractions but it gives one the opportunity of striking a blow for any great cause that he may have at heart. Some form of social reform (I prefer the old term to the new phrase "social service")—is the most suitable for an Indian. Do not be afraid of being called a crank, a faddist or a puritan. But for cranks and faddists, the world would have remained much where it was in the dawn of time." These closing words we recommend, in particular, to the learned editor of *The Week* in Calcutta whom we have referred to already.

President Coolidge Still For Prohibition

The World League Against Alcoholism, 69 Fleet Street, London has done well to publish and point out that many of the utterances of the late President Harding, detached from all proper connections, have been repeatedly quoted to make it appear that he was against prohibition, while the fact was that he had repeatedly endorsed the law, gave it credit for its benefits to the country and stood for its enforcement. Similar utterances by President Coolidge have been misrepresented by the enemies of prohibition and also given wide circulation throughout the world. However, not many months ago, President Coolidge referred to the prohibitory law as "this salutary law" and he now speaks again on behalf of prohibition. The latter session of the Sixty-ninth Congress, commonly called the "short" session, which convenes in December and ends about March 1st, began its routine business on Monday, December 5th. To this session of Congress, as usual, the

President sent his "message," discussing questions of public interest and recommending what he regarded as needed legislation for the good of the country. On the prohibition question his message contained the following section: "The duly authorized public authorities of this country have made prohibition the law of the land. Acting under the constitution, the Congress and the Legislatures of practically all the States have adopted legislation for its enforcement. Some abuses have arisen which require reform. Under the law the national Government has entrusted to the Treasury Department the special duty of regulation and enforcement. Such supplementary legislation as it requires to meet existing conditions should be carefully and speedily enacted. Failure to support the constitution and observe the law ought not to be tolerated by public opinion. Especially those in public places, who have taken their oath to support the constitution, ought to be most scrupulous in its observance. Officers of the Department of Justice throughout the country should be vigilant in enforcing the law, but local authorities, which had always been responsible for the enforcement of law in relation to intoxicating liquor, ought not to seek evasion by attempting to shift the burden wholly upon the federal agencies. Under the constitution the States are jointly charged with the nation in providing for the enforcement of the Prohibition Amendment. Some people do not like the Amendment, some do not like other parts of the constitution, some do not like any of it. Those who entertain such sentiments have a perfect right to seek through legal methods for a change. But for any of our inhabitants to observe such parts of the constitution as they like, while disregarding others, is a doctrine that would break down all protection of life and property and

destroy the American system of ordered liberty."

A Fable of Prohibition.

Once upon a time there was a great giant who lived in a big castle. No one knew how he came there, for the castle belonged to a large family of common-sized people. But the giant had always lived there and the people had to take him for granted.

The giant ate a large amount of their food, and took up a great deal of their room. But they put up with that, for he was a jolly good fellow and often kept them in a gale of laughter.

But there was one bad feature about this giant. His breath was poison. When he had talked and sung until the people all felt jolly they became stupefied by his breath. Often they were not able to work for days and they suffered many pains and much sickness. Some of them became violent and killed their own kin; others were made insane.

After many years the people succeeded by a great struggle in driving the poisonous giant outside the castle. But he hung about outside and kept his big foot in the gateway so that the door could not be quite shut. Then he would blow his breath in through the crack and make some of the people sick as before.

Now the giant is saying, "Good people, you are really worse off than ever. Since I do not have the good food that you fed me with, my breath is twice as poisonous and does more harm than before. I will never let you shut the door completely. So you better let me come back in again. Then I will help you shut the door and keep it shut."

And the old giant with the poison breath has actually fooled some people until they are ready to open the gate and let him in again.

The Congregationalist.

WM. O. ROGERS.

"A Japanese Village Stops Drink to Build School."

"The Japan Advertiser" (Tokyo) publishes details of a remarkable instance of cooperation in an effort to realize a total abstention from the use of liquor in a community, being made by the inhabitants of Kawaitani, a small village in Hakui-gun, Ishikawa prefecture (Japan).

Miss Azuma Moriya, a well-known social worker and the secretary of the Japan W. C. T. U., recently made a special trip to Kawaitani to investigate the conditions of the village. She said in an interview with a representative of "The Japan Advertiser" that prohibition is most rigidly adhered to by more than 1,600 inhabitants of the village, representing 201 families. The success of the prohibition movement is attributed to the influence of Buddhism.

"The abstention from the use of liquor in this village," said Miss Moriya "was primarily suggested for the promotion of the education of children I met Mr Chusei Moriyama, the head of the village, who first made this suggestion, and heartily congratulated him for his success.

"The inhabitants of the village are farmers and are extremely poor. They are interested in the education of their children but so poor are they that they had been unable to build a school house until recently. Children had been taught in temples and village office building.

Investigation.

"Mr. Moriyama, who had 25 years of experience as the principal of primary schools in various sections of the country, had been very much concerned about the educational conditions of the village. He took up the matter at the village assembly persistently until the members of the assembly were finally moved to

make a thorough investigation of the financial condition of the village to find means for the construction of a school building.

The investigation revealed that it was absolutely impossible to reduce the financial budget of the village even to the slightest extent as to be able to put aside a margin for the erection of a school building. Under the circumstances, some members of the assembly first suggested that all the inhabitants of the village should do a little extra work each day and contribute the proceeds towards the erection of the school house. This suggestion, however, was pigeonholed at the time for the reason that the money earned in this matter, is, according to their experience, too small and it would take many years before a sufficient amount of money would be accumulated for the building purpose.

"In the meantime, Mr. Moriyama went on investigating the amount of sake consumed by the villagers. It was found that the villagers drank from 490 to 500 gallons of sake each year. This amount of sake cost the village all the way from Y8,000 to Y9,000. Mr. Moriyama thought that if the villagers would stop drinking sake in the interest of the children's education, the village would have that much money at the end of a year. It would have money enough to build a fine school building at the end of five years, he thought.

"As first he hesitated to express his thought at the village assembly for the fear that he would be laughed at for making such an apparently impracticable suggestion but finally he decided to lay his plan before his colleagues on January 28 of this year. To his surprise, however, his view was heartily supported by the other officers who declared that they

would sacrifice any comfort for the benefit of their children.

"The assembly decided that the village should go *dry* beginning April 1, on which the present juvenile prohibition law went into effect three years ago. I heartily appreciated the courage of the officers in adopting this drastic decision because of the fact that most of them were habitual drinkers. When the decision of the assembly was made known, members of the Young Men's Association held a meeting and decided that the ruling of the assembly should go into effect immediately as far as they were concerned. *They stopped drinking on February 1.*

Sake Dealers Quit.

"The most remarkable incident that had occurred at this juncture was the attitude of *sake* shop-keepers in the village. There were eight *sake* shops and the officers were very much worried over what would become of the shop-keepers if all the inhabitants should quit drinking suddenly. To their utter surprise, the shop-keepers held a conference and informed the village officers of their intention to change their business in the interest of the village.

"Everything is now ready for the total prohibition of the village. Then the village officers and policemen in the village called from house-to-house asking whether heads of the families had any objection to the total prohibition of the village. None opposed the project and the village went dry on April 1.

"Upon the inauguration of prohibition the village had immediately opened negotiations with the Prefectural Government and secured a loan of

Y80,000 at a low rate of interest for the construction of a school building. The erection of the school building was started immediately and was completed last July. The school now has 470 students.

Do Not Miss Sake.

"I asked many inhabitants of the village how they are getting on without *sake*. They said they felt rather strange at first but that they are now accustomed to the custom. Five years from now, they said, they will be so accustomed to the abstention from *sake* that they will not want to drink it any more even after the village debt is paid up."

When prohibition went into effect on April 1, each family put up a prohibition sign in front of the house. The village office had the prohibition sign plates made to order and sold them at five sen and a half each to the villagers. The plate has "Prohibition" in Japanese in red letters on a white background. It is about two inches wide and five inches long.

The village assembly is composed of 12 members and there are five more officers specially devoted to the promotion of education. Fifteen out of these seventeen officers were habitual drinkers before the village went dry. The school has now seven teachers, five of whom were also habitual drinkers before.

The inhabitants of the village are so poor that they established four public bath houses, instead of having a bath room at home, to save expenses. The public bath houses are operated by each family in the village in turn on an assessment plan.

Bombay Chronicle.

The W. C. T. U. at Work.

CITIZENSHIP.

It is more than a year since this new department was added to our work in India.

We would like to see our members and readers of the Magazine take more interest in this department, at least enough to enquire concerning the use and need of it. It may be a some-

what dry and difficult subject to most women, until it is explained to them in simple language by a series of talks.

Some may ask what has a woman to do with legislation? What possible connection can there be, for instance, between a humble woman whose duty it is to cook for the family and bring up children, and a member of the Legislative Council, or an Indian delegate to the League of Nations?

I would ask whether Local Option in a Province, the deliberations of the League of Nations' Committee on Opium, or the passing of a Bill in the Legislative Assembly restricting the cultivation and production of opium to medical and scientific purposes only, would effect this humble home?

Does it matter to us as Christian women whether the man is a strong, respectable, hardworking and loving head of a family, and whether one son is a member of the Municipality or of the Legislative Council, another a Minister of a Church, or a Missionary to South Africa, a daughter a medical missionary, or the children dull, weak or vicious as a result of opium feeding in childhood? Suppose the children do become coolies, servants and millhands, even then can we boast of the strength of our coolies or the skill of our servants and millhands?

As women we can be of service to our nation in two ways.

1. Some of us may be called upon to become voters or members of the Legislative Council and Assembly.

2. To most of us is given the sacred duty so to order the home that it will be possible for the children, the members of the family and even others to be true leaders of the Church and the State; good citizens not only of this country, but of that city whose maker and builder is God; for our citizenship is in heaven.

Is it not then very important that we should educate ourselves to serve in one of the ways mentioned above?

The women of other communities are far advanced and we are glad of Dr. Mathu Laxmi Amma's womanly influence in the Legislative Council,

but where will be the salt of a Christian woman's influence if she sits at ease? Christian sisters, this is the day of our opportunity for we want the Kingdom of God established in India, and even we can help because 'We can do all things through Him who strengtheneth us.'

Y. BHASKARE,

Sup't. Citizenship Department.

Tour with the National President

Work in the Bombay Division.

On the 17th January 1927, we visited Kedgaon in the Poona District, where I had been in September 1926 and several girls from the Girl's School had signed the pledge. After Miss Campbell's talk to the girls, several others signed the pledge and a Y.P.B. was formed. A. W. C. T. Union was also formed among the European workers of the Ramabai Muktee Mission. Miss Campbell gave another address the same evening to the men and boys of Kedgaon and ten men (non-Christians) signed the pledge and joined the Blue Ribbon, which already had a Membership of 35.

We returned to Poona the next day and during the few days that Miss Campbell stayed in Poona she spoke in the U.F.C. Training College, and St. Helena's School and addressed the Juvenile Branches. She also visited the Camp Education School at the new Poona College, both of which are carried on by non-Christians. The Camp School promised to organise a Temperance Branch and the New Poona College was greatly pleased with Miss Campbell's address on 'Intercollegiate Temperance work.'

We then spent three days, 28th to 30th January at Ahmednagar. Miss Campbell had six meetings in different places.

The public meeting was well attended by about 300 Christians. The Hindu Women's Club showed great interest in the temperance work carried on by Miss Campbell all over India. Although several of the boys signed the pledge, none were ready for a Union, but the girls of the High

School took a bold step, and a Young People's Branch was formed consisting of 26 Members. Miss Campbell also spoke at the S.P.G. Girls' School where there were nearly 200 Present.

DHOND.

We had very successful meetings at Dhond. We revived the Boys' Union and organised a Young People's Branch among them consisting of 32 members as well as an L.T.L. of 50 Boys. We also organised a W.C.T.U. among the Women. This is the First Union organised entirely among Indian Christian Women with the exception of the Union at Miraj. Eighteen women have promised to help in this great Temperance work and that they might be recognised by the National W.C.T.U. they immediately paid in their dues to us.

The president then left for Madras to attend the convention there and I returned to Poona.

MARION NAVALKAR.

W.C.T.U. Organiser.

Bombay Division.

Culled from the Minutes of the Gujarat Divisional Convention.

	Rs.
Total Receipts 1926	228
Total members W.C.T.U.	121
" " Y. P. B.	91
" " Juvenile branches	286
" " Gujerat Association	75
Literature sold	25
Budget for 1927	250

Officers.

President, Mrs. E. R. Corpron, Nadiad.
Corresponding Secretary, Miss Mary Price, Pardi
Treasurer, Miss B. Rigg, Nadiad.

Some Things which have Made Me Glad.

Everybody considers Vyara a "jungle-station"! And doubtless that is what it is, for we are not far away from

bamboo forests where the Gaekwar of Baroda comes, now and then, to hunt for real game. But, be that as it may, we have a school for girls out here, where seventy-five girls are learning to live and love and serve.

Seventy of these girls have their L.T.L. and once every two months they have a temperance program. Things they have said and heard in these meetings have caused many of them to feel a personal responsibility to take this message of temperance out into their own villages. Many of the parents of these girls use the crude liquors of this section, and the girls are beginning to feel that they must teach against "daru."

When these girls went to their homes during the Shraddh holidays, many were asked to drink by parents and friends. When they returned to school, it was a joy to hear several of them tell how they had gathered a little group of neighbors together at their homes and had sung temperance songs and had told the story of Daniel and his three staunch friends, also other Bible stories.

The middle of January, the big *Jatra* was held at Vyara and thousands of people came from villages all about. Our school children were given the opportunity to witness for things which are right and good, in this vast multitude. Three times a day these boys and girls went to the Christian booth to sing songs. Many of these songs were temperance songs, written in the villagers' dialect. Hundreds of men, women and children halted before the booth to listen to these songs, and we knew they could not help but understand.

Many of these little girls are tempted and tried every time they go to their homes, and it means something for them to be able to stand up in the face of such temptation when parents beg them to drink. Just the other evening, one of the fifth standard girls told me how a Hindu young man came to her home and begged her mother to allow him to marry this girl. He brought liquor along and wanted her to drink, but she refused, telling him it was

wrong. Moreover, in front of her mother, she told him that she would never marry him, even if she had to remain single all her life.

Seeing such pluck in these girls makes one rejoice.

This is just the kind of courage we want to develop in our young people.

Surely every effort we make to educate, warn, and enlist help in the temperance cause brings its reward in some life.

ANETTA C. MOW,
Vyara, via Surat.

The Gujarat Divisional Conference.

The Gujarat Divisional Convention of the W. C. T. U. was held in Anklesvar, on January 25, 26, 1927. Fifteen delegates were present from Anklesvar, Baroda, Godhra, Nadiad and Surat. Several visitors were present also and the girls from the Anklesvar School attended the sessions and helped in the program by singing songs and garbos. Miss Mary Campbell, our National President, was with us.

Miss Sadie Miller presided over the meeting. On hearing the various reports given by delegates and officers, we were made to feel that the cause of temperance is moving forward in this beloved land of India. It is a joy to see our Indian sisters entering into this work and shouldering responsibility as they do.

After the election of officers, Miss

Campbell spoke, reminding us anew of the high goal which is set before us. In her quiet impressive way, she made us feel that we must do more than ever to rid this land of the curse of drink we and other kindred evils, and that so very, very much depends upon the way teach the boys and girls of to-day, so they may know and understand and be strong to resist this temptation.

On the day before the Convention, Miss Campbell spoke twice in the Anklesvar bazaar. In the afternoon, she stood before an audience of more than 200 women for thirty-five minutes, telling them of the evils of giving their children opium and drink.

Some of us who sat listening to Miss Campbell's Hindustani, and the interpreter's Gujarati, and noted how the women listened, wished we could have taken a picture of the entire scene—yes, including the little white Hindu temple in the center of the court.

That same evening, a public meeting was held in the town and men of all classes attended. Before this varied audience, Miss Campbell presented her message. As she closed her address, the Chairman spoke a few words in reply which called forth a response from the audience that revealed the fact that the people of India are thinking. In every town and village they know what the world is doing these days!

ANETTA C. MOW,
Vyara, via Surat.

Family News.

Donations for Head-quarters received with grateful thanks :—

BOMBAY DIVISION.

RS. A. P.

Mrs. A. Clark, Ahmadagar	12	0	0
Mrs. Norton, Dhond	..	20	0

MADRAS DIVISION.

Miss J. Pinder, Bangalore	25	0	0
Dr. E. D'Prazer ..	25	0	0
Miss Williams ..	25	0	0
Miss Sullivan, Room Rent.	23	0	0
Total ..	130	0	0

Miss Doreen Abdullah, a member of the Sale Committee of the Punjab W.C. T. U. writes from Taxila where she has been visiting, that she has secured three new members for the W. C. T. U.

It will be interesting to our White Ribboners to note the zeal of this young member of our Union. She had been given a beautiful sari as a Christmas gift. When the donor offered a border she said she would like to have money instead and when asked why, she replied, "I belong to the W. C. T. U. and want to help increase its funds." The donor who was her uncle, was so pleased that he gave her an extra Rs 2 and she had Rs. 5 to give to the W. C. T. U., Punjab.

Mrs. Nicol Macnicol of Poona, the newly elected President of the Bombay W. C. T. U. Division is the author of the popular little book entitled "Poems by Indian Women." Your editor was delighted the other day, when examining the literature on the book stall at Raichur, Nizam's Dominion, to be told by the young man in charge that he had sold fifty copies of this book in 1926. He added naively that since it was so popular the price had gone up from Re. 1 to Rs. 1-4.

Mrs. Corpron, after her election as President of the Gujarat W. C. T. U. Division, immediately began planning how to secure a wider sale for our Temperance Literature. The suggestion that temperance books and tracts be kept on sale at the hospitals was a fine one. She was willing to have this plan worked out in their well-known hospital at Nadiad. If this venture proves to be as popular as the skill of Dr. Corpron, the manager of the hospital, it will be a boon indeed to our Literature Department.

Miss Maya Das was one of the delegates at the Health Conference for India, Burma and Ceylon, which was held in Delhi, February 4-8.

There were five exhibits representing the work done in different parts of

India. Concerning the welfare of the child, the following remark appeared in the hand book:

"The Women's Christian Temperance Association exists for propaganda work against the evils of alcohol and opium. It is also interested in child welfare work and assists it wherever possible."

The Baby week was observed in Delhi January 28—February 1. Miss Maya Das gave talks in seven centres popularising this movement at the request of the Social Service League.

Mrs. Bhore very kindly included some of the W. C. T. U. literature in their own book stall. Miss Davis sold Rs. 15 worth of books. Miss Maya Das assisted in the Malaria booth. A fuller account of the above-mentioned Conference and the Baby week will appear in the April number.

The following beautiful message has come from Dr. Anna A. Gordon, our World President:-

"I pray for a special benediction upon each comrade who wears the white ribbon. Also, I earnestly express to each one my love, admiration, and gratitude, and I thank God for the local members who are the real builders of the World's W. C. T. U.

I rejoice in the encouraging progress of our World's Women's temperance work. We have reason to congratulate our World's W. C. T. U. general officers, World's W. C. T. U. organizers, our National General Officers in many countries, and World's W. C. T. U. Superintendents of departments upon their steadfast, unselfish efforts that bring us each year nearer our gleaming goal of world prohibition, world purity, and world peace."

On February 16th, Miss Campbell and Miss Maya Das had a delightful interview with Her Highness the Dowager Begum of Bhopal and Her Highness Shah Bano, the Begum of Bhopal, who have come to Delhi for a short stay. Our White Ribboners are always interested in everything in connection with the Begum Sahiba, who has been such a keen supporter of

Prohibition. Some of our readers may know that the Begum Sahiba is an author, but it may not be so well known that she is an artist as well. During our interview she showed us an oil painting, which she had just completed, of a lovely view seen from a window of the hotel.

Dr. Mayawanti Maya Das of Baroda, who came as a delegate to the Maternity and Child Welfare Conference in Delhi, was a guest at Headquarters during the conference. Dr. Maya Das is in charge of the Maternity Department of the State General Hospital of Baroda.

Miss Daisy Sing paid a visit to Moradabad a short time ago. It is hoped she will soon be able to make the promised visit to Delhi.

The Begum of Mamdot called at Headquarters during her stay for the Horse Show in Delhi. Our readers will remember the help which she gave to Miss Joan Davis in her temperance meeting at Shillong last summer.

During the All-India Prohibition League meeting which was held in Delhi, February 16th and 17th, Rev. Herbert Anderson, Lala Nand Lall of Amritsar and Rai Bahadur Lala Paras Das, Treasurer, Delhi Province, spent an hour at Headquarters.

Miss Sullivan's stay at Headquarters during the month of February was greatly appreciated. She will always be a welcome guest in the Delhi home.

Miss Azuma Moriya, Secretary of the W. C. T. U. in Japan, and who had so much to do with the village of Kawaianai going dry, was a delegate at the World Convention in Edinburgh. In their 34th National Convention, which was held in Kanzawa, and in which 190 delegates were present, the following pertinent resolutions were passed:—

1. Urging members of the Local Unions to visit schools in their district, and to instruct the teachers.

2. Petitioning the Government to limit the amount of *Sake* (native liquor) produced.

3. Petitioning the Education Department to put scientific teaching on alcohol and tobacco into the readers in the Primary Schools.

On July 1st, 1925, Miss Moriya held a Prohibition Demonstration in which hundreds of young men and women of Tokyo paraded the main streets. The W. C. T. U. of Japan advocates equal parliamentary suffrage and equal municipal suffrage.

Madras Division rejoices in the honour which has been given to two of her members.

Dr. Muthulakshmiamal Reddy, M. B. C. M., M. L. C. member Madras Local is the first woman member of the Madras Legislative Council and was elected Deputy President, showing the confidence which the men have in her ability. She has already presided at one session of the Council. *Congratulations.*

Mrs. C. S. Paul—formerly our Miss Olive Sebastian, Organisor for Madras Division, has been nominated Honorary Magistrate, Masulipatam. We congratulate her also and are sure that if she accepts the office she will do faithfully and well the duties which come to her.

The First All-India Woman's Conference On Educational Reform.

5th to 9th January '27.

Poona has the honour of having had the First All-India Women's Conference on Educational Reform. On Wednesday afternoon a number of Motor Cars, Motor busses and carriages drove into the Fergusson College grounds in the city. The Amphitheatre of the Fergusson College was tastefully decorated. The members of the Executive Committee from all parts of India in their beautiful and varied saris, were on the platform. The hall was full of delegates and interested ladies and gentlemen. With the exception of a few foreigners all were Indians. In the galleries were lady students from the different Colleges in Poona looking very sweet in their simple and beautiful saris, while the Fergusson College boys packed themselves on the outside staircases and pressed their faces against the window panes to see what was happening inside!

Her Highness the Maharani Chimna Bai Saheba Gaekwad of Baroda and the Ranisaheb of Sangli entered, preceded by the ushers and followed by the Ladies of Her Highness' Court.

H. H. The Maharani Saheba sat in the President's chair being the chairwoman of the Conference. The Rani Saheb of Sangli, the Chairwoman of the Reception Committee sat on her right. The Maharani Saheba looked very handsome in rich red and gold. The Rani of Sangli was dressed in purple and gold and looked beautiful. The other ladies of the Court were also dressed in long trailing saris according to the Maratha Court style.

Mrs. Cousins, the lady Magistrate

from Madras was the Secretary of the Conference. All the work of the Conference was done in English. The Maharani Saheba's able speech at the opening of the Conference and the Rani Saheba's speech of welcome were printed in English and Marathi and copies of them were given to the audience.

A public reception was given in the Nutan Marathi Vidyalaya Hall, Mr. N. C. Kelkar, M. L. A., being the President.

The Conference sessions were open to ladies only. A ticket for the four days session cost one rupee.

A summary of how the Conference was arranged and of some of the things it decided to do is given below:—

Women representing all communities and races in India were gathered together, in all 21 constituent conferences, to discuss the question of the education of girls and women. From these representatives were elected for this All-India Conference. After a serious study of the problems the following were decided upon for the welfare of the child and the nation.

"They appreciated the work of the past Educationalists, both official and non-officials. The present system was formulated by men and specially in the interest of boys. But the time had now come for women to review it."

Education was to be such as would enable a child, or individual, to develop his or her latent capacities and to prepare for life, and for the service of humanity. Moral training with spiritual ideals, and out-door physical training were to be made compulsory.

In all the education of girls in

India the teaching of the ideals of motherhood, making and beautifying the home and training for social service were to be specially emphasized. Since early marriage is a hindrance to the education of girls they demanded that the age of consent be raised to 16 and urged the parents and guardians to see that no marriage takes place before that age.

Special schools for children who are physically, mentally and morally defective, were considered necessary.

Sex hygiene should be taught by competent teachers.

Medical inspection by lady doctors in girls' schools should be compulsory.

The following should be added to the college curriculum: Fine Arts, advanced Domestic Science, Journalism, Social Science and Architecture.

Special encouragement, in the way of scholarship, should be offered to women students to help them to take degrees in law, medicine, social science and the fine arts.

Residential Colleges for women should be established in connection with universities, also hostels for teachers should be aided by the Government.

Lady professors should be appointed, to act as advisers, in Colleges where there are women students.

Concerning adult education, this Conference called upon the Government to provide mistresses to teach women in their homes.

The University extension scheme should include special courses for women.

On demanding that the age of consent be raised to 16, the Conference whole-heartedly supported Sir Hari Singh Gour's Bill which will come before the Legislative Assembly this month. As a step towards this end it will send a deputation to the Legislative Assembly to convey the demand of women on this vital question.

On suggestion of the President, the Maharani Saheba, it was decided that these All-India Conferences should continue yearly till 1930. The next Conference will be held in Delhi.

This Conference was opened by a prayer and song. The welcome song was sung by the Hindoo and Mohammedan ladies, and the prayer was offered by a Christian lady. There was a friendly spirit manifest throughout, and the whole conference was a great inspiration. We hope our W. C. T. U. will be well represented at the next Conference.

Y. BHASKARE.

His Guiding Star.

By Helen Day.

CHAPTER IV.

The next thing Joan heard, was contained in a short note written by Leslie Strangway, to say that his friend Raymond Dudley was lying seriously ill in Hospital; and had desired Leslie to ask Miss Fairley to visit him.

his life was despaired of.
added a postscript to say
call that evening on his

way to the Hospital, in order to see what reply Miss Fairley would be disposed to give.

Joan was well acquainted with sickness, having nursed her own parents to a great extent during their last illnesses. Consequently she had no shrinking whatever from it, and she had moreover a great desire to see Raymond. She was ready to accompany Leslie when he came round that

evening, and together they both went to the Hospital.

As they walked along, Leslie acquainted her with all the facts of the case. Raymond had met with a serious accident while out riding, a few days earlier, and had been picked up in an unconscious state, and taken to Hospital by two pupils of his College, who happened to see the accident take place.

Leslie Strangway had then been informed of it, and had been several times to see his friend since. Needless to say, Denzil Farraday and his sister had never been to inquire after Raymond, or to visit him at all, after the accident. Diana expressed her great horror of sickness or suffering in any form.

Joan entered the room with Leslie, and was greatly shocked to see poor Raymond's deplorable state. His head was swathed with bandages, as he had fallen on it with full force, while out riding. His horse, an old favourite had been severely hurt and injured too.

He took both Joan's hands in his, and gazed up at her, unable to utter a single word. He knew full well that she had heard the story of the accident, and of the fit of intemperance which brought it about. Joan spoke a few words to soothe the sick man, and promised to come round again, as he pressed her to do.

As they came out of the Hospital, Leslie saw how Joan's eyes were filled with tears, which she strove hard to keep back.

They walked along in silence at first, until Joan at length made some casual remark, to relieve the long silence.

Joan went once again to visit Raymond, accompanied by her aunt, while he was in hospital.

After a long illness, at last the patient took a decided turn for the better, and gradually became con-

valescent. Finally he was able to leave Hospital, thoroughly restored to health, but still extremely weak.

When he was able to be about again he met Joan one evening, and asked if she would be willing to resume their former practices together. She agreed to do so, and asked him first to come round to tea one afternoon, as she had something important to speak to him about.

He accordingly came, and Joan, in a few words laid before him his great responsibility on account of the College Staff to which he belonged, and to the students especially. She asked him to abstain from all liquor, for at least one year, and thus test the result on his health. He listened patiently, and attentively, for Joan was his ideal of womanhood, and "we needs must love the highest when we see it." Finally he promised to sign the Pledge for her sake.

As the weeks went by, Leslie noticed a great change for the better, in his friend, in many ways, and marvelled at it.

He said to Raymond one day, "you are not going to be again in Farraday's company, are you, old chap?" He left you severely alone during your illness, and if I were you, I should now keep away from him."

"No, by no means," said Raymond, "I have done with the Farradays. I cannot be in their company and still keep my promise to Miss Fairley; I have promised her to abstain from liquor for at least one whole year."

"Have you really done so Dudley? If you keep your promise you will be a wise man, and you will also gladden the heart of one of the best women whom God has ever created."

An expressive look of appreciation from Raymond told Leslie how fully the other acquiesced in this commendation of Joan Fairley.

(To be Continued).

Young People's Branch.



A letter from Mrs. Carver, World's Superintendent of Young People's Branch.

Dear girls,

As some of you know, I am linking up girls from all parts of the world and asking them to write to each other. Altogether I have linked up for correspondence over 700 girls from Canada, the U. S. A. Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, South Africa, Egypt, India, France, Switzerland, Belgium, Hungary, England and Scotland and I am now waiting for more names and addresses. My International Correspondence Bureau is like a machine that needs constant feeding, and must stop if fresh girls do not continually come forward. In order that I may link up suitably I must have some particulars about each girl—age, occupation, etc. I do not want girls under sixteen years of age as, with few exceptions they do not take it seriously and persevere with it. I have had letters from girls saying how much they value this International Correspondence, and what an interest and help they find it in their Temperance work. I find that the girls from U. S. A. are most anxious to tell girls in other lands what a wonderful thing this prohibition has proved itself to be. The world is such a small place in comparison with what it was even thirty years ago—all countries through the quick and easy communication seem so much nearer, and this closer neighbourhood will make either for universal understanding and brotherhood or for universal suspicion and misunderstanding, and I am

hoping by this International Correspondence to help the young people from various countries to understand each other and become more friendly. Will you therefore send me your name and address with the necessary particulars, and a choice of country? I have boys also on my register.

Believe me your fellow-worker,

K. B. Craver.

Crangan Hall

Holmes Chapel, Cheshire.

Wanted—A Young Woman

Thirty rupees a month will be given to the young woman who can qualify in the following particulars.

1. The candidate for the Frances Willard Scholarship of Isabella Thoburn College, Lucknow, shall be approved both by the Principal of the College and the Frances Willard Scholarship Committee of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of India.

2. The candidate shall be a member of the F. A. or B. A. class, or an F. A. graduate enrolled in the Normal School, or a Normal School graduate enrolled in the F. A. class.

3. She shall be an earnest Christian and an active member of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

4. She shall make a special study of some phase of the temperance question, a written report of which shall be presented annually to the National Corresponding Secretary of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

5. She shall do all in her power to promote temperance activities in and through the college.

The money for this scholarship has been given by the W. C. T. U. of the United States for the purpose of promoting the temperance cause. It is evident, therefore, that the young woman who accepts this scholarship can accept it only if she has a sincere

determination to carry out the work outlined in 3, 4, and 5, as stated above.

It may be a surprise to some to know that we found no suitable candidate this year for this scholarship. We are anxious that this experience should not be repeated. The new school year opens in July. Students are now making plans. Let us give this matter wide publicity. There are young women, we are positive, who are anxious to continue their education, who are in need

of money, and who have within them the urge to make this world a better and happier place to live in. We want to get into touch with such young women. Anyone who is interested himself or herself for the sake of some one else will kindly communicate with

MRS. S. W. CLEMES,

4 Battery Lane,

Delhi.

Fifth Bombay Divisional Conference Women's Christian Temperance Union.

OFFICERS FOR 1927.

President.—Mrs. N. Macnicol, Stavely Road, Poona.

Vice-President.—Miss Elliott, Club Back Road, Byculla, Bombay.

2nd Vice-President.—Miss E. Hall, Zenana Training House, Poona.

Corresponding Secretary.—Miss M. Navalkar, East Street, Poona.

Recording Secretary.—Miss Y. Bhaskare, 1-B Stavely Road, Poona.

Treasurer.—Miss Dove, Taylor High School, Phayre Road, Poona.

SUPERINTENDENTS OF DEPARTMENTS.

Literature and Printing.—Mrs. A. Bunter, Sacha Pir Street, Poona.

Essay Contests in Marathi and English.—Miss Malanbai Adhave, Miss Holder, M. E. Mission Girls' School, Talegaon.

Organization and Scientific Temperance Instruction.—Miss N. Navalkar, "Bombay House," East Street, Poona.

Scattered Members.—Mrs. Shahbaz Khan, "Bombay House," East Street, Poona.

Junior Branches.—Miss Edwards, 11 Synagogue Street, Poona.

Child Welfare.—Mrs. H. H. Mann, Poona.

The Committee of our Bombay Divisional Union gave a reception to our

new National President, Miss M. J. Campbell. Over fifty members and delegates were gathered in Mrs. Macnicol's drawing-room, where a pleasant social hour was spent. Miss Campbell said she was glad to be in Poona once more and to hear of the progress our Unions have made since she was here the last time.

The Conference met in the M. E. Church on the 14th at 8-30 A. M. The devotional half-hour was led by Dr. N. Macnicol of Poona. He spoke of the necessity of stillness, contentment, and absolute trust to let God reveal His will to us. He quoted Pandita Ramabai: "Trusting in our Father God we have nothing to fear from anybody, nothing to regret, and nothing to lose."

Miss Elliot, the Vice-President was in the chair. Miss Ligertwood welcomed the delegates on behalf of the Conference.

The minutes of the last Conference were read by Miss Navalkar, the Secretary.

The following delegates and members were present:—

Poona.—

Mrs. Bruere.

Mrs. A. Bunter.

Mrs. Nathogi.

Mrs. Shahbaz Khan.

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The minutes of the last Conference were read by Miss Navalkar, the Secretary.

The following delegates and members were present:—

Poona.—

Mrs. Bruere.

Mrs. A. Bunter.

Mrs. Nathogi.

Mrs. Shahbaz Khan.

The Committee of our Bombay Divisional Union gave a reception to our

Mrs. Bhaskare.

Miss E. Hall.

Miss Y. Bhaskare.

Mrs. N. Macnicol.

Miss Edwards.

Miss Navalkar.

Miss Ligertwood.

Mrs. Pattekar.

Miss Thomas.

Miss Grace Chackranarayan.

Bombay.—Mrs. P. David, Miss M. Abraham, Miss Elliott.

Kedgaum.—Miss Berkin.

Talegaon.—Mrs. Mary Bai Hewali, Jai Bai, Mary Bai, Malan Bai, Vasantika Bai, Malti Bai, Rubi Bai, Veshranti Bai, Rosi Bai, Susheela Bai, Preta Bai, Ellen Bai, Miss Holder.

Miss Campbell then spoke a short time. She said she wished to leave two words with us—*Love and Service*. People understand the love touch. Then she gave a most inspiring account of the work being done in different parts of the world by the W. C. T. U. How the women of *England* and *Wales*, 170,000 in number, are working with Miss Agnes Slack as their President; *Scotland* with 62,000 members led by Mrs. Gemmell. *Australia* has one of the best temperance magazines. *The United States* has secured 53,000 new members. Even *France* has started temperance work. *China* needs more money to carry on the work. *Japan* is on its own feet financially and the work is entirely officered by its own women. In *India* the *Punjab* has an Indian President. They raised Rs. 500 last year. All their meetings are conducted in *Punjabi* and *Urdu*. They have 27 branches and 927 members largely due to Miss Maya Das's good work. *Rajputana* raised Rs. 1,300 by a sale. The National is hoping to plan for a sale at *Delhi*. Miss Campbell said we need three full-time organizers. Two are already working. Salary for a third one was wanted.

The following Committees were appointed:—

Headquarters.	Budget.
Credentials.	Nominations.
Organizer's Tour.	Resolutions.

After discussing the question of a

third Organizer the following Resolution was passed:—

The Bombay Divisional Conference, met in session at Poona, January 14th and 15th, desires to send through the National W. C. T. U. the following resolution: "We desire to send our heart-felt thanks to the World's Executive for their generosity in providing support for our work in India, more especially for the salaries of the Indian Organizers. These have opened up new fields and formed many new organizations where the W.C.T.U. work was not known. We had hoped we might have the support of three Organizers for a longer period. We are asking you if possible, to continue the salary of a third. Our goal is complete financial independence and we are working towards it, but our field is great and our Christian community small. Our work in India is all done by voluntary workers, except the few organizers supported by you who are giving their whole time to this service. We do pray God's blessing to rest upon all your labours.

(SD.) (MRS.) W. W. BRUERE,

President.

The afternoon devotions were led by Mrs. David. Miss Navalkar, the Corresponding Secretary, gave the following report. The *Bombay* division has eight Unions.

	W. C. T. U.	Y. B. B.	L. T. L.	B. R.
Bombay	10	members	14	114
Poona	54	"	162	77
Miraj	26	"	..	..
Ratnagiri	65	"	..	43
Kedgaum	10	"	..	..
Dahanu	23	"	..	..
Puntamba	..	no report	..	..
Dhond	..	..	43	..
Talegaon	..	..	32	51

Dahanu has given a series of 3 lantern lectures by one of their workers. Mrs. Vail is the President at Miraj. Both the President and Treasurer of Ratnagiri died during the year. Mrs. Wiley was acting. Our organization is trying to get Ahmednagar and Sholapur among our Unions. We hope we shall succeed in the new year.

(SD.) M. NAVALKAR.

The following report was read by Mrs. Macnicol, Divisional Treasurer:—

Statement of Accounts from November 1925 to January 13, 1927.

RECEIPTS.

	RS.	A.	P.
Balance in hand Nov. 24, 1925	..	39	14
Local Union Dues 1925	..	8	6
1926	..	33	14
Scattered Members	..	11	0
"Y" Branches	..	11	13
L. T. L's.	..	16	8
Donations	..	1	0
	127	8	0

EXPENSES.

	RS.	A.	P.
1926. Jan. Paid to Convention	..	10	0
Feb. Sent to National	..	4	15
Miss Navalker for Div. postage	..	4	15
Sept. Postage Corresponding Secry.			
April to Sept.	..	2	1
Nov. Postage Sept. and October	..	2	9
Nov. Dues to National 1926	..	20	14
Commission on M. Order	..	0	6
Dec. Printing 100 copies of Conven-			
tion Programme	..	8	0
Printing Invitation Cards	..	4	8
1927. Jan. Postage for Secy. for Nov.			
and December 1926	..	3	12
	72	0	0
Balance in hand ..	55	8	0
Total	127	8	0

(Sd.) M. MACNICOL.

On Mrs. Macnicol's suggestion it was decided to print our report in the Magazine and to order 100 copies to be sent out to our Unions.

A report of the Local Essay Contest was read by Miss Bhaskare: 51 essays were written in Marathi by the girls of three schools; 27 were on Opium, and 24 on Liquor. An interesting program was arranged by the Superintendents of these schools. Girls from all three schools received prizes.

Miss Bhaskare, the National Superintendent of the Citizenship Department, gave the following brief account of her work:—"I have tried to collect information on this subject and to send it to those interested and who wished to work. So far only one Divisional Union has taken up this subject. The United Provinces through

their Divisional Superintendent asked for information which, was sent.

Bits of news and information are usually sent to our Magazine. We could work two ways as good citizens: 1. By educating ourselves so as to vote wisely and, if need and opportunity arose, to be elected members of Legislative Councils or the Assembly.

2. By ordering one's home in such a manner as to create an atmosphere that will help the children, the members of the family and even others to become wise voters and members of the Legislative bodies and good Christian citizens. Even the poorest and humblest woman could do that."

Miss Navalker, the Organizer, then reported. The report of her work has already appeared in the December number of the Magazine.

On Saturday morning the devotions were led by Miss Berkin of Kedgaon. She read from II Cor: 5th. Her theme, "Whatever our life may have been, Henceforth for Him, unto Him and for others."

Mrs. A. Bunter, the Superintendent of Literature and Printing, reported as follows:—

We have not printed any new books this year. One thousand women's pledges and a thousand tracts were reprinted; 635 copies of the "Power House" have been sold, also a few "Haridasis." "Yemuna and other stories" has been sold out and copies of this are being asked for. We hope to reprint this book. The C.L.S. has promised to print very soon a translation of the "Wonderful House" by Dr. Maud Allen.

Received a loan of Rs. 467.7.0 from the All-India Literature Society for printing the "Power House." We have already returned Rs. 230. We hope to pay the balance by the sale of the books.

RECEIPTS.

	RS.	A.	P.
Books sold	..	34	4
Badges sold	..	7	10
Essences sold	..	4	2
Donations	..	5	0
Balance	..	2	4
Total	Rs. 53	4	6

EXPENSES.

	RS.	A.	P.
Books bought	..	7	0
Postage and Stationery	..	8	7
Essences bought	..	7	6
Badges bought	..	4	8
Printing bill	..	9	0
Charts bought	..	2	14
Balance in hand	..	14	1
	Total Rs.	53	4
	(SD.) M BUNTER.		6

Mrs. Shahbaz Khan of the Scattered Members Department gave the following report:—

Last year we had 21 members, but the membership has decreased to 8. Ten members have left India and three have resigned. We are glad to say four new ones have joined this year. Five of our members have not yet paid their subscriptions. We hope to get more members during this year.

(SD.) STELLA SHAHBAZ KHAN.

One important event was mentioned by Miss Navalker, the Secretary. "The Poona Union was affiliated to the Poona Branch of the Bombay Presidency Women's Council. By paying Rs. 10 annually we all become members and can send our representatives to their Council meetings."

Committees reported:—

Organization.—The following tours were suggested:—

For Miss Navalker January 17-18 Kedgaon with Miss Campbell; 28-31 accompanying Miss Campbell to Ahmednagar, and if possible to visit Dhond and Puntamba.

February.—To try and arrange a tour to include Ratnagiri, Vengurla Sangli, Kolhapur and Miraj; Miss Navalker has been especially requested to establish a Men's branch in Miraj.

March.—Miss Navalker may be at Headquarters. During the monsoon she will work in Bombay, Poona and Telgaon.

Cold weather.—To be arranged later, according to invitation.

Resolutions.—I. That we as members of the W. C. T. U. do all we can to enlist the co-operation of every man, woman and child, not only in the Christian Churches, but in our communities to work for prohibition.

II. That we take a definite part, as an organization, in the opium enquiry which is now being carried on by different societies in India. Since 90 per cent of the babies in Bombay and Poona are given opium and since the greater mortality among them is largely due to the use of this drug, we would earnestly request all our members in their respective places to use every effort possible to enlighten the people, especially the mothers of India, who seem, in most cases to be ignorant of its terrible effect on the little one.

III. We extend our sincerest thanks to Mr. Bruere for the loan of the Methodist Church, and to all those who have been entertaining the delegates. Also we thank those who gave their Halls and helped to make the Convention a success.

During the Conference two public meetings were arranged in the city, one for men and the other for women.

Mr. Deodhar of the Servants of India Society presided over the meeting in the Small Memorial Hall. The meeting was very well attended. Miss Campbell's able speech on "How the Problem of Prohibition is being Solved" was just the thing needed as it encouraged all to go forward.

Dr. Macnicol congratulated Mr. Deodhar on behalf of the gathering on his getting the C. I. E.

The meeting in the quaint and beautiful hall of Seva Sadan was presided over by Mrs. Janki Bai Bhat, the Superintendent of Seva Sadan. The hall was quite full. The girls of the institute acted a touching scene, accompanied by music, from a temperance drama in Marathi called "Just one Cup." Miss Campbell gave an inspiring speech. The life story of Frances Willard and her work, seemed to have roused a longing to follow her example and be spent for others. Miss Campbell's speech was interpreted in Marathi. Miss Y. Bhaskare congratulated Mrs. Bhat on receiving the Kaiser-i-Hind Medal.

Our delegates were present at both the public meetings and seemed to enjoy seeing more of Poona City.

Sd: Y. BHASKARE, Recording Secretary.

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